ESTABLISHED 1818.

ETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
HERRY BRANDY.

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on.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,087—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st Oct.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3045	500	H. T. Weighell	11th „
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit RNR	25th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	23rd „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th „
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	6th January.
B.L. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	20th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	3rd Feb.
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	10th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there, to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

18th Oct.	1st Nov.	13th Dec.
15th Nov.	29th Nov.	27th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Oct

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras d Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, [illegible] reet, Bombay, Oct., 7, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 19th October, 16th November, and 14th December.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th November.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 12th, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,322	18th „
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th „
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths ccording to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway tation in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all laces of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at ondon, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris nd all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied rom any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military fficers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, nsurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued r the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when e Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 22nd October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 21st October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,951 tons, on the 19th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 26th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th October, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes : "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

TREACHER & CO.'S
PILSENER BEER

IS Bottled Expressly for the Company.

PILSENER BEER

IS BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

PILSENER BEER

HAS good body and colour and a GRAND FLAVOUR.

PILSENER BEER

IS by far the BEST in the Indian Market.

PILSENER BEER

SHOULD be Tried by all lovers of REALLY GOOD Beer.

	Cash.		Credit.	
Price per dozen Bottles	5	12	6	12
Do. ½ do.	3	14	4	6
Do. per Case, 4 dozen Bottles.	22	0	24	10
Do. do. 6 do. ½ do.	22	0	24	10

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

REGULATION SWORDS, ETC.

CASH OR V. P. P.

	Rs
GENERAL'S	80
ROYAL ARTILLERY, with Plated Hilt and Scabbard	45
ROYAL ENGINEER'S, ditto	55
INFANTRY	40
RIFLE	40
POLITICAL	60
PRESENTATION	Rs. 95 to 200

Sword Knots, Undress and Full Dress, Sword Bags, and Military Accoutrements of all kinds always in Stock.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy ! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

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DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, CAT'S EYES,
SAPPHIRES, TURQUOISES,
&c., &c., &c.,

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

MISSING STONES replaced in Ornaments, and all kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All GEMS set on the PREMISES under the STRICTEST EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES furnished for ANY DESCRIPTION of JEWELLERY, no matter how INTRICATE or ELABORATE.

Charges commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.
SAUMUR
M. M. DeNEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, specially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 34-8 per doz. Bottles ; Rs. 37-8 per doz. ½ Bottles.

AGENTS :
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENTS :
BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 „	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ „	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4 „	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾ „	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 „	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 „	„	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYRABOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA-CROP of the Forests of the Southern Circle for 1893-94. The Estimated Quantity for the Season is as follows. The actual quantity may be considerably more or less: the Undersigned cannot guarantee even an Approximate quantity :—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka, Khandies	3,200
Belgaum, Chikodi and Gokak Talukas, Khandies	1,750
	4,950
Khandies of 700 lbs. each.	

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara, Baralkodal Depot, NEAR TINAIGHAT RAILWAY STATION	1,600
Central Division of Kanara (Kodibag, NEAR KARWAR)	300
Southern Division of Kanara, Kumta 1,200 Khandies ; Honawar 600 Khandies	1,800
	3,700
Khandies of 700 lbs. each.	

2. Tenders should be written IN ENGLISH, and contained in Sealed Envelopes, inscribed on the outside "Tender for the Purchase of Hardas."
3. Tenders should reach the Undersigned on or before October 28, 1893.
4. Persons whose Tenders are accepted must execute an Agreement in writing in a Form which may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
Fort, Belgaum, 12th October, 1893.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting Hood, folding steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years ; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's have Indian Rates been recently reduced.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A DANCE
Will be held in the
G. I. P. R. INSTITUTE, PAREL,
ON WEDNESDAY, 18TH OCTOBER.
TICKETS: Rs. 2.

BELLARY RACES 1893.
DECEMBER 5TH, 7TH AND 9TH.

OWNERS are reminded that FIRST ENTRANCES for all Races on 5th and 7th CLOSE on NOV. 1. For Prospectus SEE W. I. T. C. Racing Calendar No. 10 of Sept. 30. FINAL ENTRANCES on NOV. 25.

J. VANS AGNEW,
Hon. Secy., Bellary Races.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 19th October, it being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

CHUBB'S PATENT
SAFES OF SIZES.
WRITING, CASH, PAPER,
DEED AND KEY BOXES OF SIZES.
DETECTOR
LOCKS AND PADLOCKS
OF SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
CHUBB'S
BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED 1847.]

THE AGRA SAVINGS BANK.

THE JUDGE of ALLAHABAD who is Supervising the Liquidation of this Bank as to the Winding Up of the Business:—

This Bank suspended payment on 14th September, 1892. At a meeting held on 6th May 1893 it was resolved that it should go into voluntary liquidation under the supervision of the Court, and that the Acting Manager, Mr. W. E. HOWATSON, should be LIQUIDATOR. Petitions were presented—by Sumeshar Parshad Bhargava and another, creditors, praying that the Bank's affairs might be wound up under the orders of the Court—and by Mr. Howatson on behalf of the Bank, praying that voluntary winding up under the supervision of the Court might continue in terms of the Resolution of 6th May above-mentioned.

The Resolution was, after due inquiry, declared to be invalid, by an order, dated 18th May, and, by an order, dated 19th May, a meeting was called under section 140 of the Companies' Act for the 10th August, in order ascertain the wishes of creditors and contributories as to the form the liquidation should take and the appointment of a Liquidator.

Mr. W. E. Howatson, Acting Manager, was on the same date appointed to be Provisional Official Liquidator under the orders of the Court ad-interim. (Sections 134-135, Companies' Act.)

The proceedings of the meeting of 10th August were published in the "Pioneer" of 12th August. The Chairman's report, dated 14th August, states the result, of which the following is an abstract:—

For Voluntary Liquidation.

		Shares or amount of Claims.	Votes.
Contributories		288	60
Creditors	Rs.	3,36,502 13 6	133
Total			193

For Official Liquidation.

		Shares or amount of Claims.	Votes.
Contributories		304	31
Creditors	Rs.	62,807 11 10	21
Total			52

Of the 193 votes in favour of voluntary liquidation 142 were given by proxy and 51 in person. Of the 52 in favour of official liquidation 29 were given by proxy and 23 in person. The proxies were held as follows:—

In favour of Voluntary Liquidation.

By whom presented.	Votes.
Mr. H. C. Mann (late trustee)	35
" W. E. Howatson (late acting manager)	38
" C Dillon (counsel to the Bank)	4
Nathu Singh (late cashier)	5
Mr. T. G. Pike, provisional propr'tor, 'Morning Post.'	26
•" M. Derosaire (late auditor)	10 *
L. Gobind Pershad	4 *
Munshi Banke Behari Lal	3 *
B. Charo Chandar Mitter	3
B. Charo Chandar Ghosh	1
Mr. C. H. Steele	8
" J. Morgan	2
" W. James	2
L. Debi Pershad	1
Total	142

* Proposed as a supervising committee.

In favour of Official Liquidation.

Captain F. C. Chapman	17
Mr P. J. O'Hanlon	8
B. Shyamachuran Mukerji	2
B. Jadonath Haldar	2
Total	29

As regards the appointment of a Liquidator there was a large preponderance of votes in favour of Mr. W E. Howatson—on a fixed salary—subject to the supervision of a Committee to consist of Mr. M. Derosaire, L. Gobind Pershad, and Munshi Banke Behari Lal.

It is clear that a great majority of creditors and contributories were in favour of voluntary liquidation, but also that the voting was controlled to a considerable extent by a few persons, several of whom, holding by far the greater number of proxies, were in one way or another connected with the late management.

These persons no doubt possess the confidence of the bulk of the shareholders and depositors present, or represented at the meeting. But the whole number of shares, held by those present or represented aggregate only 592 out of a total of 1,800, leaving 1,208 shares the holders of which did not vote either way. Similarly the claims of creditors who voted amount to only Rs. 3,99,309 out of liabilities amounting to Rs. 11,11,923. Roughly speaking the views of two-thirds of the shareholders and depositors are not known.

The minority hold a large number of shares, larger indeed than the majority, and are anxious lest they should be called upon for further contribution. They are greatly dissatisfied with the late management, point to the heavy losses incurred under it, and protest against voluntary liquidation on the ground that it will afford no guarantee against a continuance of the mismanagement of which they complain.

These complaints cannot be said to be without foundation. The judgment which has guided the conduct of the Bank was certainly at fault in many respects, and has led to disastrous consequencess. A shareholder holding 180 shares out of a total 1,800 states the case for the minority (in one respect) most forcibly in a letter to the acting manager, dated 2nd December 1892, protesting strongly against any but official liquidation under the orders of the Court. Six letters from shareholders have been received by this Court since May last, asking for inquiry and insisting that the losses incurred should be made good by those responsible for their occurrence. The writers have been informed that such inquiry cannot be undertaken except upon formal application under the provisions of the Act.

The minority, in effect, claim the protection of the Court, and are entitled to consideration.

The necessity, for some closer supervision than could under voluntaray liquidation be afforded by the Court, is recognised by the majority, but the selection of the supervising committee (proposed by a gentleman who owns a single share and is largely indebted to the Bank) is open to exception, and in one instance to grave objection.

In order to keep itself informed and to exercise any effectual control over a voluntary liquidation, it would be necessary for the Court to interfere to an extent which would practically render it a completely official liquidation—unless a highly remunerated Liquidator were to be appointed who could be left to carry on the Liquidation by himself. On the other hand, a liquidator on a moderate fixed salary will answer every purpose, if under the immediate orders of the Court, and the economy aimed at can be secured by the appointment of Mr. W. E. Howatson.

This appointment, under the orders of the Court, will not, I believe, be objected to even by those who consider him to be somewhat too closely identified with the late management. Mr. Howatson's connection with the Bank began as assistant manager in January 1892. He became acting manager in September 1892, in which month the Bank suspended payment. He worked under orders, and is not responsible either for the failure of the Bank or for the subsequent mismanagement complained of. His acquaintance with the Bank's affairs is useful, his integrity is admitted, and I know of no more suitable candidate for the post.

The issue of orders on the Chairman's report has been deferred and the existing provisional arrangements have been continued for some time in order to see how they would work. I am now satisfied that they may safely be confirmed. But an addition of Rs 50 per mensem will be made from this date to the salary drawn by the Liquidator since his provisional appointment. At the meeting of 6th May last it was resolved that Mr. Howatson's present pay should be Rs 250 per mensem, but it was understood that it should eventually stand at Rs 250 to Rs 300 per mensem. Mr Howatson will not, in my opinion, be overpaid at Rs 300 per mensem for the responsible duties he will have to perform.

As under orders already passed, all receipts will be paid daily into the Bank of Bengal, and the sum in the hands of the Liquidator will not at any time exceed Rs. 2,000, security to the amount of Rs. 5,000 will be sufficient.

It is therefore ordered that the company known as the Agra Savings Bank (Limited) be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, and Mr W E Howatson is appointed Official Liquidator on a salary of Rs 300 per month to take effect from this date with a free house and such establishment as the Court may deem sufficient, Mr Howatson will, within a week from this date, furnish good and sufficient security to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

An order of appointment in due form will be issued to the Official Liquidator.

The Bank of Bengal at Calcutta, Allahabad, and Agra will be notified that in the account at present open in the name of the Provisional Official Liquidator, under the orders of 19th May last, the word "provisional" may in future be omitted. The account will now stand in the name of the Official Liquidator, Agra Savings Bank, Limited.

The Official Liquidator will submit accounts on or before the Tenth day of each month, showing the progress made in collecting the Bank's assets and in reducing its liabilities.

A Copy of this order will be sent to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies as directed by law—and it will be duly published by advertisement in the "Gazette of India," the "N.-W.-P and Oudh Gazette," the "Pioneer," the "Morning Post," and the "Indian Union," "The Englishman," "Bombay Gazette," "Madras Mail," "Civil and Military Gazette," "Lahore and Capital."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
NOVELTY THEATRE
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 17TH OCT., AT 9-30 P.M.,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
KHANDALLA NURSING HOME.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly given their services:—

Mrs. DOWNING	Mr. OAKSHOTT
LAS CERERAS	Mr. SAMSON
Mr. DEAS	MICK and MACK
Mr COLLINS	KENNY and MASON

and
BERNOVITCH.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3; Second Seats Rs. 2; Third Seats Re. 1.
Plan of the House now open at Messrs. ROSE and Co., where Seats may be obtained.

MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES TEN (10) per Share (Free of Income Tax) will be paid on and after 23rd OCTOBER to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 14th October 1893 on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th October up to 30th of the same month, both the days inclusive.

TALAKCHAND & SHAPURJEE,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
No. 51, Apollo Street, Bombay, 16th October, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of NARAYAN CANJI, late of Bombay, Hindu, Deceased.

BAI DAHIBAI, Widow of the said Deceased ......Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 10th day of October, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 10th Day of October, 1893.

Messrs. DIKSHIT and HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS, COCOANUT OIL, AND COTTON WASTE, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (gun-fire) on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1893, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES, Leather Goods, Cocoanut Oil and Cotton Waste, &c., required for the broad and metre gauge sections of the Company's system commencing 1st JANUARY, 1894, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted, and sign an Agreement for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract a Deduction of 5 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or, at the Agent's option, a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's Samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 10th October, 1893.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, GLOBE LAMPS, PANES OF GLASSES, PUMPS, OLD BRASS, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. W. Storeyard, on the Esplanade, consisting of old door and window shutters, khankees, panes of glass, globe of lamps with iron piping syringe pumps, picks, hoes, copper, stone wheels, mathematical instruments, measuring tapes plotting scales, old brass, waste paper, cut trees, empty boxes and tins, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, October 17, 1893.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA,
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP..............£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office..........14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
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London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JAMES MOORE in our Firm CEASED on 30th September last.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.
Bombay, 14th October, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of Government Notification No. 7001, dated the 15th December, 1890, Judicial Department, the SPACE MARKED out by a CHALK LINE on the Bombay GYMKHANA POLO GROUND and the ROPED enclosure on the Western Boundary of this Ground will be RESERVED for the Police Authorities from 10 A.M. to 6-30 P.M. daily, to enable them to keep order on the occasion of the several Polo Matches to be played between the 13th and the 21st October, 1893.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th October, 1893.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of the above Company has THIS DAY been OPENED at No. 57, Esplanade Road, under the management of the Undersigned, and that the Agency hitherto held by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has now been TRANSFERRED.

All communications regarding existing Policies to be made to the Secretary from this date.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
September 21, 1893.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF ALLAHABAD.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, and of the Company known as the AGRA SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED.

UPON the Petition of SUMESHWAR PARSHAD BHARGAVA, and another, Creditors of the abovenamed Company, dated 4th May, 1893, and upon reading this Court's Order, dated 19th May, 1893, and the report of the chairman of the meeting of creditors and contributories held in accordance with that order on 10th August last, under Section 140 of the Companies' Act, and its Inclosures Lists A and B, and a List of Proxies presented at that meeting, This Court doth order that the said Company, namely, the Agra Savings Bank, Limited, be wound up by this Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act.—Dated this Ninth Day of October A. D. 1893.

F. E. ELLIOT,
District Judge.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF ALLAHABAD.

In the matter of the Companies' Act, and of the Company known as the AGRA SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED.

THE DISTRICT COURT of Allahabad has, by an Order, dated the Ninth day of October, A. D. 1893, APPOINTED MR. W. E. HOWATSON, of Allahabad to be OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this Tenth Day of October, 1893.

F. E. ELLIOT,
District Judge.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 (fifteen) per Share has been declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1893, and will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on the production of Share-certificates to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 2nd October, 1893.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th October, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-fire, on MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1893, Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of a NEW TERMINAL STATION at COLABA.

Drawings and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, on application and forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per Copy.

All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Construction of the New Terminal Station at Colaba" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited as Security with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered. Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
for Acting Agent.
General Offices, Bombay.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIMING OF PASSENGER TRAINS ON AND AFTER 15TH OCTOBER, 1893.

ACCELERATION OF MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *VIA* THE B.-N. RAILWAY.

MAIL TRAINS.

ON and from the 15th October, 1893, the timing of the DOWN MAIL from NAGPUR to Asansol will be shortened by 3 hours and 45 minutes and the UP MAIL by 7 hours and 45 minutes.

The following will be the new timing:—

UP JOURNEY.			DOWN JOURNEY.		
E.-I. RAILWAY.			G. I. P. RAILWAY.		
Calcutta	D.	5 54	Bombay	D.	7 30
Asansol	A.	13 4	B.-N. RAILWAY.		
B.-N. RAILWAY.			Nagpur	A.	7 0
Asansol	D.	13 45	Do.	D.	7 30
Purulia	A.	16 5	Bilaspur	A.	18 41
Chakardharpur	A.	19 15	Chakardharpur	A.	5 49
Bilaspur	A.	6 42	Purulia	A.	9 20
Nagpur	A.	19 35	E.-I. RAILWAY.		
G. I. P. RAILWAY.			Asansol	A.	11 38
Bombay	A.	20 15	Do.	D.	12 28
			Calcutta	A.	19 40

MIXED TRAINS.

The following will be the new timing of the Up Mixed between Asansol and Jharsuguda:—

Asansol	Dep.	22 30
Purulia	Arr.	3 12
Chakardharpur	Arr.	9 49
Jharsuguda	Arr.	21 6

The following will be the Local Train Service between Nagpur and Kamptee:—

		First Train.	Second Train.
Nagpur	Dep.	10 9	19 40
Kamptee	Arr.	10 29	20 0
		First Train	Second Train.
Kamptee	Dep.	9 10	17 0
Nagpur	Arr.	9 30	17 20

For all Intermediate timings *see* Time Tables.

A. M. CLARK,
Offg. Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, 25th September 1893.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India
IS THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY
THREE THINGS:

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)
II. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
(The Lowest Safe Rates.)
III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once
PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN
POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,
Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates:—

Rs. 11 2 0,	at age 21	next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0	" 25	"
Rs. 16 4 0	" 30	"
Rs. 21 1 0	" 35	"
Rs. 29 0 0	" 40	"

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE

In 1892.............. Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date .... Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to..........£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
"	1880	£833,078
"	1885	£966,107
"	1891	£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

[illegible] ...£4,673,299 | 1891 ...£7,894,357
1886 ...£5,672,041
Increase of Funds in 10 years ...£3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
mmum Street.

INSURANCES.

THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.

AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
of the
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers
THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY
obtainable in India.

ASSETS.
Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.

ANNUAL BONUSES.
The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.

NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.
NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.
CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

☞ Low Rates, Absolute Security, Unconditional Policies. Claims settled immediately on proof of death and title. No delays. ☜

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM IS UNSURPASSED.
EXAMPLE OF ENDOWMENT AND OPTIONS.

A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in fifteen years' time, when it will amount, with Bonuses, to Rs. 6,500, against which he will only have paid Rs. 5,831, and was protected from the first payment of premium to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

OPTIONS.—Instead of taking the Rs. 6,500 in Cash he may have a Pension of Rs. 415-7-4 a year for life.

Or (if in good health) obtain a PAID-UP POLICY for Rs. 11,085-12-0, with PROFITS payable at death.

Premium limited to 15 years' Payments.

Yearly Premium, Rs. 388-12; or Half-yearly, Rs. 194-6; or Quarterly Rs. 97-3.

These valuable Endowment Policies are under the SUN LIFE GUARANTEED PROPORTION SYSTEM, and no Loss can occur in the event of a Policy lapsing after 2 or 3 years.

Thus, under a Ten Payment Assurance for Rs. 10,000, at the end of *two years* the Assurer would be entitled to receive a *Paid-up Policy* for Rs. 2,000, with Profits, or without, according to the original Contract.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied
By ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ....£2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Building).

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	"	8,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

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A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months.................. Rs. 26
Six Months......................... " 13-8

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OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'
DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St.,
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,00

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, kong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Fra Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allow at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Da Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Pa and other Stocks cashed for Customers with charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manag
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDI LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KAND GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSIT for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURREN DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Ap cation.

Every description of Banking and Exchange busin transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGA BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKH
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURM CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awai remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIV
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEAB MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY posses a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, lia accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every descri conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on applicatio
(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Mana
Bombay, July 17, 1883.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMI

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KA AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which terest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Month 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on plication.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Prin Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchas collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provi Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when quired, the Bank will forward the First of Exch to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale ernment Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and same for safe custody realising Interest and Di when due

H. CHALMERS
Mana

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, A
THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, M son & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende &
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Son Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & C

Head Office..........3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.... {THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BA LD. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPA BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on te which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street Decem 1892.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, w govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and careful application of the fine properties of well-sele Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables w delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us m heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually b up until strong enough to resist every tendency to dis Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, re to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may es many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fort with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."— article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENC

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Of

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,141½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commer'l Bk. & Ld. Mge.	10,000	100	6,20,000	10 pr. ct.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	265
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	88
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,380	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,550
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,280	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	83
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	970
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	195xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ieyor & Co., Ld.	600	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	3,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Jehangir B. Karani & Co., Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	306
Kurrachee Landing	600	100		30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 16	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	81
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	470
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	2,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Scully & Co.	1,600	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,600	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100		10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	52
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25		19
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	105 30
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	230
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		30
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	122½
reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		125
Broach City Press Co.,Ld.	600	200	all	16	205xd 210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,88	20	270
East India	350	1,000	1,00	45 dvd	1,365
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...	130	113½
Fort	515	2,500	2,50	Rs. 35	1,175
French	300	500	all	100	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	50	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	110xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	68	350
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	68	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr ct	120
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	420
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	115
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	415
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	200	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	130
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	20	210xd
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 70	990xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES					
Ahmedabad	600	1,600	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 15	495
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	62
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,020
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	590
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	600
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	6,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	350
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	405
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Hingunghat Mill	700	600	600	40 25	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	550
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,155
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	330
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	155
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	735
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	600xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
Leopold	3,500	100	10	15 pr. ct	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	890
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	790xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,40 xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500xd
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	122½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,980
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	12½ p.c.g.d	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs. 15	385
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,170
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	450
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R. 30	800
Sassoon	1,800	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mill	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,250
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	330 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	150
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	395
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	50	560
[illegible] Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	3550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mill's Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	450

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-7	
China Leaf	" 25-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	" 25	
Do. do. new	" 24-12	"
Australia do.	" 25-4	
Bombay do.	" 25-3	
English Sovereigns	" 16-1	
Do. Dragons	" 16	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 92-4	
Do. 17½ do.	" 92-8	
Cross Dollars	" 208	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 198	"
Five-Francs	" 310	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Variety Entertainment, Novelty Theatre, in aid of the Khandalla Nursing Home, 9-30 p.m.

Kurrachee Ice Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.

Bombay Polo Tournament, 1st H. C. Lancers *vs.* 2nd Bombay Lancers.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Rosetta entered the dock yesterday.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Shivlal Merwan and five others, who stood charged with committing murders of Chinckoo and Ahmed Chinckoo, a tailor and his son, at Bapty Road, on Saturday, the 12th August last, were yesterday committed to the ensuing Sessions by Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on those charges.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—A large C spring phaeton, valued at Rs. 3,000, belonging to Mr. Vurjeevendass Madhavdass, residing at Warden Road, was on fire on Saturday last. On an alarm being raised the fire was extinguished by the servants in the stable. The damage was estimated at Rs. 500.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—On Saturday, a Hindu girl, named Mongee, aged six years, residing with her parents, at 3rd Lane Bhoiwada, fell out of a window on the first floor of the house on to the road, a distance of about sixteen feet, fracturing her skull. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, but her mother refused to allow her to remain there.

BROKEN GAS LAMPS.—"Lex" writes to us: "For the last month I have noticed that the two gas-lamps at the Esplanade Bandstand, which were broken some time ago, have not yet been repaired, and put up in their places. Now that the evenings are getting short the absence of the two lamps are much felt. It is to be hoped they will soon be put up, and why they have not yet been is a wonder."

BURGLARY AT MAHIM.—Vallichund Doolaji, a shopkeeper, at Lower Mahim, has made a report to the police that, during the night of the 14th inst., his shop was entered through a window at the side of the shop, and a box, containing gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 450, was carried away. The box and a portion of the stolen property, valued at Rs. 275, were found lying in Portuguese Street, Lower Mahim.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—The fourth annual social gathering of this branch will be held to-day, the 17th instant, in the bungalow, belonging to Mr. Haji Cassum, at the foot of the Grant Road Bridge, which has been placed at the disposal of the committee for that occasion. An interesting programme, comprising short addresses by friends of the Association, and various items of vocal and instrumental music has been arranged.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Grant College Medical Society, a special meeting of the profession will be held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, to-day, the 17th inst., at 4-30 p.m., for the purpose of discussing the question of "Fever as a whole." Some Notes on Fevers, by Dr. N. N. Katrak have been prepared and circulated with a view to supply the profession with the beads and materials for discussion at the said meeting.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Royal Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	The Glasgow.	
Quadrille	Merry England	Williams.
Overture	Merella	Gounod.
Mazurka	Entre Nous	C. Faust.
Selection	Faust up to Date	Meyer Lutz.
Valse	Grenadiers	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A BROTHER.—Hirachund Babaji, residing at Thakordwar Road, has made a report to the police, of the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 2,326, from a cupboard, which was opened with a duplicate key. The complainant rests his suspicion upon his brother, named Nana, who had twice been previously convicted and sent to jail for similar offences. The police arrested Nana, but after making inquiries, released him on bail. In the cup-board there were other gold and silver ornaments, and cash of the value of Rs. 3,000, which remained untouched. From inquiries it appears that there has been a dispute going on between the two brothers on account of Rs. 7,000, which the complainant contended was not a joint property. Nana was yesterday placed before Mr. Moroji Cashinath, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft, when the case was adjourned for a week, in order to enable the police to make further inquiries.

ROBBERY AT COLABA.—Mahomedbux Khodabux, a tailor, who arrived in Bombay on the 15th ult. from Belgaum, was, on the night of the 5th instant, whilst asleep, with a number of other tailors, in a room on the ground floor of a chawl, at Thomas Street, Colaba, was robbed of Rs. 2,880, in currency notes, from his waistcoat pocket. On a report being made to the police, the officials at the Currency Office were informed, and inquiries were made in all directions but no trace of the missing money was obtained, until on Sunday morning, when the complainant went to Inspector Roberts at the Esplanade Police Station and made a certain statement to him, in consequence of which Mr. Roberts accompanied the complainant to a tailor's shop in the Fort, the owner of which, at the complainant's request, produced Rs. 2,700 in currency notes and handed them to Mr. Roberts. The complainant's explanation was, that on Saturday night he went to sleep in his room as usual, and at an early hour on the following morning he went to say his prayers at a mosque, whence he returned to his room, where, to his great surprise, he found the missing money lying on the floor of his room, near his bedding. He then took the money to his friend, the shop-keeper, deposited it with him for safe custody, and went to Mr. Roberts to inform him of the matter.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND Co.'s Cotton circular, dated 27th September, is thus summarised:—

An increased demand manifested itself during the past fortnight for No. 20, and dealers in some cases were very anxious to buy forward before the rise in prices. Latterly prices having advanced about dols 2 to dols 3 for this count under immediate orders from Pakhoi, Tonquin and the East Coast, buyers could only offer for "spot" goods, and some fair sales of eligible parcels transpired, at a gradual rise, at from dols 80 to dols. 83½, exhausting unsold stock of this count to about 8,000 bales. No. 16 also to some extent shared the inquiry at a rise of dol 1 to 2; but, as regards Nos. 10 and 12, though there was a very general enquiry for them, the rise in their price ran short of the mark, and only about a dollar was the extent of the advance. However, indications of a further development of enquiry for those counts, especially for No. 10, are not lacking, and as supplies, owing to adverse exchange, are not coming forward so very freely as they used to do before, dealers will have to advance their ideas as to values a good deal before they can fulfil their requirements of the cold season. Holders naturally are firm under hardening advices from Bombay, where cotton, in spite of the flourishing state of the crops in all the producing districts and the likelihood of a full out-turn, is rising in sympathy with the improvement in New York and Liverpool, consequent upon the estimated short out-turn of American by the Washington Bureau at 6,700,000 bales.

Sales during the period aggregate very nearly 8,650 bales, consisting of about:—

3,200 bales of No.	20	sold at	$ 77 to $ 83	
1,200 " "	16	"	" 77 to " 81½	
1.000 " "	12	"	" 66 to " 73½	at 76½
3,000 " "	10	"	" 65 to " 73½	
250 " "	1/6	"	" 64 to " 68	at 71½

leaving unsold stocks at the very much reduced point of 23,500 bales. Exchange during the interaval temporarily lowered to Rs. 193¼ T. T. and Rs. 193¾ post, but rallied again, and to-day wire is quoted at Rs. 194¼ and post at Rs. 194¾.

In Shanghai a brisk inquiry having emanated from Szechuen and from Newchawang and Tientsin for Nos. 20 and 10 respectively, sales of these two counts were effected at a rise of 25 to 50 cents, and in the total off-take of about 5,000 bales during the past fortnight, about 3,800 bales comprised these two counts in very nearly equal proportions. No. 16 would have gone in for the same run but for the depletion of its stock, and consequently this count and No. 12 were sold to the extent of about 1,200 bales, leaving total unsold stock at about 9,000 bales only. Exchange on India is quoted from this port at Rs. 274 o/d.

In Japan purchasers did not come up to the scratch for prices, and there being very great disparity between rates offered and those asked for not much business could bo done, and only about 595 bales No. 20 were put through at $86 to $90. Local spinners have booked instead large orders for delivery up to the end of the year at the average of dols 89 though cotton, both Indian and American, are held firmly for dols 19/50 and for dols 25 and over respectively.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE side lights that are thrown upon the Kabul Mission and the Amir's attitude towards it in the different accounts given, says the Lahore paper, are instructive. In one account (from Simla) for instance, the Amir is made to express regret that the Viceroy could not personally come to Kabul to see him. His Highness equally, no doubt, regrets the absence of Her Majesty. The remarks attributed to H. H. the Amir regarding the rifles presented to him—doubtless the best that Western machinery and science can turn out—are too characteristic, we think, not to be correct: and as far as mechanism and shooting powers go, we have no doubt that his Highness does think that his home-made "eight-rupees-and-a-few-annas" rifle equal to anything we can send him. Lastly, there is a characteristic touch also in his request that an exception should be made with his present in the rule that all presents made to Government officials must go to the credit of the *Toshakhana*, or Government gift stores. To this request we presume Sir Mortimer Durand's reply was that he had no power to alter the rules of Government, but that he would personally represent the matter to Government. Perhaps this has already been done by telegram; but it is a delicate matter to settle. If the request is refused, the Amir may be offended: if it is granted, an awkward precedent may be set up, and the Nizam of Hyderabad or the Maharaja of Kashmir may claim to have exceptions made with regard to their presents also.

ON the 21st ult. while giving a *matinee* performance, before H. E. Sir William Robinson, Lady Robinson and a fashionable concourse of spectators at West Point, Hongkong, a wild beast tamer named Max was attacked by a panther, and severely mauled. He managed to escape from the cage, and two nights later was able to perform again. Since then, however, he has been seriously ill, and confined to his room at the Victoria Hotel.

BUTA SINGH, one of the leaders of the band of five Sikhs who murdered Mean Sawal Singh, the Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Kashmir, has just come to a tragic end. It will be remembered that this man turned Queen's evidence and was pardoned. He was killed a few days ago by the zemindars of Norli, a village in the Lahore district, for insulting their women while under the influence of drink.

INTENSE excitement prevailed among all classes of natives recently at Chandbally. A mad jackal bit the native doctor's son, who is just down from a Calcutta college for the holidays. The leg is torn in strips. The jackal then bit three coolies, and again last night bit a policeman. Dr. Williams, the Civil Surgeon of Balasore, happens to be here, and is attending the sufferers. Jackals have been feeding for the last month on the corpses of persons who have died from cholera, so the town is threatened with the double danger of an epidemic of cholera and hydrophobia. As all the European residents are away for the Poojas, it will be next to impossible to shoot the beast, unless some shikari comes from Calcutta. He would be a public benefactor.

IT is reported from Pekin that it is the Empress Dowager who has guided the destinies and dictated the policy of China during the Franco-Siamese embroglio. She is stated to have said: 'In what Siam thought were her days of power and wealth, she pretended to despise China by casting her off and confiding in the protection of a foreign Power in case we should resent it. She has chosen her part; let her abide by it. We have everything to lose and nothing to gain by interfering, and at most it would be a thankless task. Your first duty is to look after the security, wealth, and happiness of your own Empire.

ACCORDING to a Shanghai contemporary the question of deepening the Woosung Bar, so vital in the interests of the trade of the northern port, has been dropped or bungled 'by those whose duty it is to keep the Chinese authoroities up to the scratch.'

ANTI-FOREIGN literature of a vile character, evidently from the pen of Chou Han or some of his intimates, has been posted profusely at Changsha, and a native Christian who attempted to destroy the posters was set upon and badly maltreated.

A MAGISTERIAL inquiry has been held into the circumstances attending the death of Henry Rose, first-class boy, who was accidentally killed on board H. M. S. Pigny on the 15th ult. at Hongkong by two shots from a Nordenfeldt gun. An open verdict was returned.

A SAD accident occurred on Saturday, the 31st ult., on board the B. I. steamer Vita while at Kopah, says the *Penang Gazette*. It appears that at half-past seven o'clock that morning, as the second officer, Mr. William Edward Cuzner, was pushing a sling of cargo, he accidentally fell into the hold. He was picked up unconscious and bleeding from his ears and nose. and remained in that state until about one o'clock yesterday morning, when he died. The cause of death was fracture of the base of the skull. The steamer arrived here yesterday afternoon and the funeral took place shortly after, attended by the deceased's brother officers and others with whom he was very popular. The deceased was a bachelor and only twenty-seven years of age. He belonged to Chester where his father is organist of the Cathedral.

CAPTAIN ROBERTSON, the master of the Vita, desires us in the name of the B. I. S. N. Co. and the friends of the deceased, to thank those commanders who so kindly half-masted their colours on his entry into port yesterday, and also those unknown friends who attended the funeral.

So far from sympathising with the complainant that the compulsory examination of the teeth of postmen and candidates for employment in the telegraphic department is a "tyrannical proceeding," the official organ of the British Dental Association advocates the examination of teeth as an essential portion of the medical tests of candidates, not only for the postal, but for all departments of the Civil Service. This, in our contemporary's opinion, is a "sanitary necessity," it being well known to everybody that many digestive troubles can be distinctly traced to the inefficiency of those organs. The system, so far as it is at present in operation, is, however, admitted to have "its weak points." The candidate is simply told that the teeth require attention, the patient being sent to a dentist, all that is necessary being that this practitioner should certify that he considers the teeth in good condition, but a very large proportion of those applying for these minor positions in the postal service are unable to afford the services of an efficient dentist, with the "not impossible result" that many submit to extraction of the teeth as the most economical course open to them. Our contemporary is still of opinion that dental surgeons ought to be appointed to all branches of Government service.

M. VICTORIEN SARDOU has on hand the plot and bare outline of about two hundred and fifty pieces that are still waiting to be written. Fifty have already received titles. The plots are all methodically arranged in leather cases, and carefully docketted and indexed. Most of them, he admits, he will never live to write, for life would not be long enough. Whenever he gets an idea he jots it down, and amplifies it at his leisure. Sometimes it is a story, or perhaps a mere passing remark that he hears in conversation; sometimes it is a newspaper report that is the seed that germinates in his mind. Before sitting down to write a play, M. Sardou has it all prepared in a scenario, down to the smallest detail. Everything is settled in his mind, and then, when he feels the inclination to write upon him, he can peg away without fear of being brought to a standstill by some difficulty. Like Mr. Gilbert in England, the author of "Patrie" is a master of the art of scenic effect, and is, in fact, his own stage-manager. M. Sardou is dictator even in such matters as the actresses' dresses, which, he holds, must be appropriate, and must harmonise with the colour of the stage furniture. "If I would let them," he said recently, "they would all wear red dresses to attract attention to themselves, and this positively happened one day at the production of a play of Augier's."

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS WRITING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. Brewin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department, and Rao Saheb Morar Rao, of the Reserve Police Force, charged Kanji Dhurumsey and three other Gujerati Hindus, with inciting to riot by publishing a seditious pamphlet, and offering the same for sale to the public, in August last.

Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, defended the first accused, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Khursedji Shroff, solicitor, represented the second and the third accused. The fourth accused was represented by Mr. Cursondas Chubildas, barrister-at-law.

Before the case was proceeded with Mr. Balkrishna liked to know what was decided with regard to a question raised by Mr. Little, on the last hearing. He understood the Public Prosecutor to say on the last occasion that he would not call further evidence until the witnesses who had been already examined by Mr. Little were cross-examined. But he (Mr. Balkrishna) suggested that the prosecution should exhaust all the evidence they had to bring forward, and after that was done he would cross-examine the witnesses.

Mr. Russell supported the application of Mr. Balkrishna.

Mr. Little said, that he had closed his case.

Mr. Cooper said that if the legal gentlemen representing the accused did not cross-examine the witnesses, he would take down the statement of the accused and then frame the charge.

Mr. Balkrishna said that in a warrant case, as the present one, his Worship must intimate beforehand whether the case would be disposed of by the Magistrate, or whether the accused would be committed to the Sessions.

His Worship declared his intention to dispose of the case himself.

Mr. Balkrishna next asked his Worship if there was a *prima facie* case made out against the accused?

Mr. Cooper replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Balkrishna then drew attention of the court to the point mentioned by Mr. Little on the last occasion, as to his intention of calling more evidence, if after the cross-examination he found it necessary.

The Magistrate remarked that the Public Prosecutor well knew the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Little pointed out that the evidence of witnesses remained uncontradicted, and as was in the absence of any cross-examination, at all, the case was a very strong one. He certainly had a right to call further evidence if he found it necessary to do so.

Mr. Cursondas Chubildas said that there was not a tittle of evidence against his client (fourth accused). There was, counsel submitted, absolutely no evidence that would connect his client with the pamphlet in question, and he must be discharged.

His Worship said he would make no order regarding the fourth accused for the present.

The legal gentlemen representing the different accused expressing their desire to cross-examine the witnesses, Mr. Harry Brewin, was called into the witness-box.

Mr. Harry Brewin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, being questioned by the Court said, that several Ghattis and Kamattees read Gujerati.

Cross-examined by Mr. Balkrishna the witness said: During nearly the whole of my official inquiry I have come across scores of Ghattis and Kamattees, who understand Gujerati. I can read and understand Gujerati, even if it is a piece of poetry. I believe I have gone through the whole of the pamphlet prior to the time of my examination-in-chief.

Mr. Balkrishna: Would you please read the objectionable stanza?—Yes. (Reads it.)

Mr. Balkrishna: Would you read the fourth line? The witness commenced reading the line.

Mr. Balkrishna: Would you tell me what the words *Todi Tofani Tati* mean?—It means broke the neck of the riots.

Mr. Balkrishna: What is the meaning of the word *Tati*?

I don't know the meaning of the word, but I can give you the substance of the paragraph.

Mr. Balkrishna: What does Tofani mean?—It means riots or riot.

Mr. Russell: No, No; Tofani is an adjective,

Mr. Brewin: I do not know the language grammatically.

Mr. Balkrishna: Would Tofani mean rifles:—I do not know that it does.

Mr. Balkrishna: What is the word for rifles or guns?—"Tope" is the word.

Mr. Balkrishna then asked the witness to read different lines. With regard to the introduction, the witness admitted that some praise of the police was made. The poem commenced with a sort of prayer. There was also a deal of very good advice in some of the paragraphs of the pamphlet. There was a praise sung of Mr. Brewin himself, but the facts were not correct. Certain lines were a parody or paraphrase of the thirteenth hymn of the Poem of Narmada Shanker. The witness also admitted that the translation which Mr Balkrishna read to him of certain passages in the pamphlet were substantially correct.

Mr. Russell cross-examined the witness as follows:—

Before the information was filed, do you know if anybody on behalf of the police had read the pamphlet?—I don't know.

After having read the whole of the poem do you not admit that entirely different light is put upon the passages you object to?—No, not in my opinion.

You do not object to any other passages except those you pointed out on pages eight and nine?—No, I do not.

Native tongue of the Ghattis is Marathi and the native tongue of the Kamattees is either Tamil or Telugu?—Yes.

You have never heard them talk amongst themselves in any other language except their own Vernacular?—No.

How many Ghattis speak and understand Gujerati?—From thirty to fifty per cent.

Large majority of those who took part in the riots were illiterate ignorant people of the lower classes?—Yes.

Far the greater portion of the pamphlet contains good advice?—No; greater portion is taken up by an historical account, then comes the objectionable paragraphs, and then some good advice.

The good advice is meant to bring about a reconciliation between the two communities, is it not?—No.

Then what do you suggest?—The author by inserting the good advice tries to cover his offence of writing the objectionable passages.

This is your view as a policeman, not as Mr. Brewin?—It is as Mr. Harry Brewin.

When did you first hear of the pamphlet?—On the evening of the 27th August last.

Never before that?—No.

Do you know Cassum Khumissa?—Yes, he is a witness in the case.

Did you ever see him before that evening?—I think not. So far as my memory goes, I met him that evening for the first time.

What did you do in connection with the pamphlet?—I sent it on to the Commissioner of Police the next day.

Did you do anything else?—We consulted the law officers of Government.

Was the translation of the whole pamphlet placed before the Public Prosecutor?—I can't say that. The Rao Saheb, I think, will be able to tell you that.

Mr. Cursondas Chubildas, for the fourth accused, asked the witness why they brought up his client?—The Public Prosecutor will be able to tell you that, I am not in a position to say that.

Re-examined by the Public Prosecutor, witness said that Ghattis and Kamatties were people who could be easily excited. The business language of Bombay amongst the natives, was Gujerati. The books of Khojas, Memons, and other natives were kept in Gujerati. He (witness) knew that there were two leading native daily papers, and they were printed in Gujerati, while there was not a single Marathi or Hindustani daily paper in Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Balkrishna Rao Saheb Morar Rao said:—The pamphlet was handed over to me by the Commissioner of Police. I can read and understand Gujerati. As soon as I got the pamphlet I read it and went through it. I think it was on the 28th August last. I found out for myself what the inflamatory passages there were in the pamphlet. I was not led away by the initial of Mr. Brewin made on the margin of certain pages of the pamphlet. The endorsement that "This speaks of the works done by Mr. Luxmidas Khimji," is in the hand-writing of Mr. Crummey, Deputy Commissioner of Police. The translation annexed to the information are my own selections. The most important words I object to are "fight again for your country's good." There are several other objectionable words and certain lines which showed that Kamattees had proved themselves superior to Mahomedans during the riots, this is enough to excite the Mahomedans. The words "you (Kammattees) broke through the row of people who were coming to commit riot." I selected to annex to the translation of the twelth passage, because in that passage Mr. Luxmidas Khimji has been extolled to the sky, and for that Luxmidassett had purchased two hundred copies of the pamphlet. The police are also extolled. Mr. Brewin is very much praised in some of the verses, but Mr. Brewin did not buy any copy or copies of the pamphlet. I myself had gone to Mr. Luxmidas, and personally saw him. It is not true that I got the books from his son. There was a boy present there, but he is a small lad.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell witness said: The translation of the objectionable passages put in was done by the translator of the Court. There is nothing regarding the riots on the twelth page. The reason why I introduced Mr. Luxmidas's name in the information is that the Court must be put in possession of the whole information. There are no proceedings instituted against Mr. Luxmidas at present, but I cant speak as to the future. It is not the fact that police being bound to prosecute somebody, tried to drag Mr. Luxmidas to court, but could not make out a case against him, and so the police came down upon the publishers and the writer.

Mr. Russell said that there was a public meeting held under the presidency of his Excellency, in the Town Hall, on the 6th September last, and in consequence of the allusion made by the speakers at the meeting with regard to some inflammatory pamphlets having been seized by the police the learned counsel submitted that he intended to show how the prosecution was undertaken, and he therefore proposed to put in a copy of the issue of the *Times of India* containing the account of the meeting.

Mr. Little objected to the paper being put in.

His Worship did not allow the paper to be put in.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Russell the witness said that he knew there were some more pamphlets seized by the police, but an Urdu and a Gujerati leaflet shown to him were not seen by him before. It was being considered by the police whether or not they should proceed against the authors and printers and publishers of the other pamphlets seized by the police.

Mr. Cursondas, for the fourth accused, cross-examining the witness, asked if he had received any information from Mr. Damodar Thakersey Mulji, a Bhattia Sett, in connection with the alleged patronage accorded by Mr. Luxmidas Khimji to the author and publishers of the pamphlet? To this the witness replied that he had received no such information from that gentleman. Having read the name of the fourth accused in the agreement, as one of the partners of the firm which published the pamphlet, he obtained summons against him. The other accused also stated that he was their partner.

Mr. Russell asked Mr. Morar Rao if he had placed the whole pamphlet before the Public Prosecutor, to which the witness replied he could not say.

Mr. Russell then applied for an order of the Court to the Public Prosecutor to produce the papers containing the case submitted to the Advocate-General for opinion in this matter.

Mr. Little said he would produce the papers as soon as he found them. They were misplaced, and could not be found, he himself wanted the papers to have a look at them again.

Mr. Russell said that such an undertaking by the Government Solicitor was quite enough.

In re-examination by Mr. Little Rao Saheb Morar Rao denied that the prosecution was undertaken at the instigation of Mr. Damodar Thakersey Mulji.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day, (Tuesday).

CHARGE OF DESECRATING A MOSQUE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Moroji Casinath, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Sadoo Narayen and Succaram Bhewa, both employes of the Girgaum Mission Church, stood charged with being members of an unlawful assembly on the 12th August last, and as such members, with having damaged or defiled a place of worship, viz., a Mahomedan mosque, situated near Haji Cassum's bungalow, at Grant Road, with the intention of insulting the Mahomedan religion.

His Worship, in delivering his decision, said: The accused No. 1 Sadoo Narayen is charged under Sections 149 and 295 of the Indian Penal Code, with being a member of an unlawful assembly on the 12th of August, 1893, and as such member, with having damaged or defiled a place of worship, viz., a Mahomedan mosque, situate near Haji Cassum's bungalow, at Grant Road, with the intention of insulting the Mahomedan religion.

There are four witnesses called for the prosecution. The first two witnesses examined are Mr. Trevor Robinson and Mr. Frederic Martin, who are employed on the railway, and who lived at Grant Road. These witnesses say, among other things, that on the 12th August last, at 8-15 a.m., they were going together from the Girgaum Church towards the Grant Road station, and on hearing a noise they walked to the place, and saw a disturbance going on near Haji Cassum's bungalow. There were several Hindus inside and outside the Mahomedan mosque there, at the same time they heard a crushing noise of glass in the mosque. That they saw the accused No. 1 in the mosque and also saw him running away along with other people. That they knew the accused before, and that Mr. Martin spoke to him and threatened to report him to his master the Rev. Mr. Peel. That the accused had a knife in his hand and some carpets or mats under his arm, That they also saw the accused throwing stones at a clock lying near the Grant Road Bridge, On being cross-examined by the accused No. 1 Mr. Trevor Robinson stated as follows:—"I remember having been prevented by you one and half month ago from plucking flowers in Mr. Peel's garden. You did not take me to Mr. Peel. I did not threaten you." The third witness examined is a European Constable Mr. Good, who says that between 8 and 9 o'clock on the morning of the 12th August last he saw the accused No. 1 running out of the mosque along with several other people towards an open field. That when he, afterwards, examined the mosque, he saw the furniture broken. The fourth witness examined for the prosecution, is Jaganath Urjoon, who is a watchman in Haji Cassum's service, and who was present when the mosque was desecrated by the Hindus on the day in question, but he does not say anything against the accused No. 1. The accused No. 1, on the other hand, says, when examined by the Court that he was not in the mob, nor did he go to see the riot, or get into the mosque. He pleads not guilty to the charge framed against him, and calls three witnesses for his defence. The first witness is Mr. Rustomji Shapoorji, a divinity student, residing in the Mission House, Girgaum, and the second witness is Michael Francis, a butler in the service of the Rev. Mr. Peel. Their evidence is to the effect that the accused No. 1 is a *mallee*, and resides in the compound of the Mission House, at Grant Road. The accused was doing his own work when the disturbance took place at 8 o'clock, and on hearing the noise, he ran and stood at the gate with his pruning knife in his hand, and he was doing his own work in the compound till 11 o'clock of that day. That accused No. 1 was not in the crowd that assembled on that day. Both these witnesses when cross-examined on behalf of the prosecution, could not say as to where the accused was or what he was doing in the compound between 8-30 and 9 o'clock. This inability of the witnesses to state exactly as to what the accused was doing at the time does not in my opinion, affect the truthfulness, of their evidence. On the contrary, I think, it shows they were not tutored on the subject. The third and the last witness examined is the Rev. Mr. William George Peel, who says as follows "I am a clergyman of the Church of England. I know No. 1 (accused). He is my gardener. About last June Miss Tudball came to me about 8 o'clock and complained that the *males*, accused No. 1, had been rude to her. She came alone. I remember the *males* complaining on one occasion about Miss Tudball and Mr. Martin, but not about Mr. Robinson. I said to the accused No. 1 that he was quite right in preventing them from plucking flowers, but he should not be rude to any one." The disturbance in question took place on the 12th of August, and the accused was arrested on the 29th September following. The explanation of the Police Constable Good that he delayed taking action under the instruction of his superior officer, when he actually saw the disturbance himself, is not satisfactory to my mind. There are no people connected with the mosque, which was desecrated, called as witnesses, and the prosecution rests on the evidence of two European witnesses, who live at some distance, and who happened to pass by the road on that day. It appears from their evidence, and the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Peel that the accused No. 1 has either incurred their displeasure or excited their wrath against him by his rudeness in preventing them both, or one of them, from plucking flowers from Mr. Peel's garden sometime before the 12th of August. I cannot, therefore, place implicit reliance upon what they say against the accused. Even, if I were to do so, their evidence, simply amounts to this, that they saw the accused running away from the mosque with a pruning knife in his hand when the Police Constable Good was on his way there. This piece of evidence is not inconsistent with the innocence of the accused. It is possible that the accused might have stepped out of the compound at a short distance to see what the disturbance was, just as Mr. Robinson and his friend Mr. Martin had the curiosity to turn round and see what was the matter, and that, on seeing the police, the accused commenced to run away. The evidence given on behalf of the defence is, in my opinion, perfectly reliable, and on the whole evidence in this case, I find that the accused No. 1 was not in the crowd, or in other words, not a member of an unlawful assembly of rioters that damaged or defiled the mosque in that locality on the 12th of August last. I cannot, therefore, hold the accused responsible for the acts of these rioters under Section 149 of the Penal Code. There is also no evidence before me on which I can come to the conclusion that the accused individually took any part in this affair. For these reasons I cannot convict the accused under Section 295 of the Code. The accused is, therefore, acquitted. As there is no evidence against the second accused he is discharged.

THE LOSS OF THE SWORDSMAN.

SINCE the conclusion of the inquiry into the loss of the Swordsman and the decision which the Court gave against the second officer of the Gelderland, says the *Times of Ceylon* of the 10th instant, several inquiries [illegible] as to how the order of the Court affects the [illegible] and the officers concerned. It will be remembered that the Court held that there was no one to blame except the second officer of the Gelderland, who, was on the watch at the time of the collision, and who, instead of porting his helm (which would have altered his ship's course to starboard), put his helm to starboard and so sent his vessel to port, right on to the advancing Swordsman. For that offence, had the officer been a British officer, one of those who presided at the Court informed us yesterday, he would have been suspedded for a time, but, as the second officer of the Gelderland belonged to a foreign nation, the Court had no power to touch his certificate. The gentleman we refer to further said that the second officer of the Gelderland was condemned entirely on his own statement. He gave his evidence in a very straightforward manner, and there was no doubt he was wrong. He should have gone to starboard, instead of which he put his helm to starboard which had the effect of sending the ship to port.

So much for the second officer of the Gelderland. As to the Swordsman, our reporter today saw Captain Macdermott, the Commander, and asked him if action were likely to be taken against the Gelderland. His reply was an affirmative one. He anticipated that the owners of the Swordsman would claim for the uninsured cargo and for the ship; the insurance underwriters would claim for the cargo that was insured; and he should claim for his personal property, all of which he lost. To cover themselves the Gelderland would be seized pending the decision of the Admiralty Court unless her owners admitted the claim when made and settled it, and so saved further bother. "If not" he added, "of course she will be detained till such time as the case is concluded. Could that be done here? Certainly it could. She could be seized on Monday morning so long as we have the proper power of attorney from our owners." True, that power has to come by post; but my owners are in Bombay and that is not far from here. While the Gelderland won't get away for another month, I expect a wire on the subject to-day. Yes, the case will come before the Admiralty Court."

"But is it not a fact that the Admiralty Court in Ceylon ended with the departure of Chief Justice Burnside, and that it will take three months to call an Admiralty Court together again?"

"I don't know; but, if so, that won't prevent us from seizing the ship, for the High Court can order that to be done."

Questioned as to the probable amount of the claim, the captain said that the cargo was worth a lakh of rupees, and the ship, he supposed, was worth £8 a ton.

One other point is interesting. Article No. 18 of the new Rules of the Road for Ship says:—

"Every steamship when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision shall slacken her speed or stop and reverse if necessary." This was not done by the Swordsman, though it was by the Gelderland; and about this Capt Macdermott said that, had he stopped, the Gelderland might well have said that he caused the collision, for it was the Gelderland's duty to get away from him. "She should have gone under my stern," he said, "and had I stopped or gone stern, they could have said at once that I was responsible for the accident" These opinions, coming from Capt. Macdermott, will, we think, clear up a good deal of doubt as to the precise effect of the inquiries that have so far been held. It may be added that the Admiralty Court which tries any action for damages will not be swayed at all by the decision in the Court of Inquiry that was held this week. All the case will be gone over again *de novo*, and it is quite within the province of the Admiralty Court to upset the finding of the court that set this week.

It was at first intended to send five officers of the Swordsman to Bombay by the Collaba, which left for that port to-day, but in view of their evidence being required before the Vice-Admiralty Court in connection with the action Captain Mac Dermott, the Master of the "Swordsman," is about to institute against the Master and owners of the Dutch steamer Gelderland, they have been kept back. The third engineer of the Swordsman will, however, leave by the Rosetta for Bombay to-morrow, as his evidence, it is said, is not material.

THE PRABHAS PATAN RIOTS REPORT COMMISSION.

(*Continued from Monday's "Gazette."*)

XLIV Under the aforementioned circumstances we are of opinion that as Colonel Lang passed the prohibitive order of 1851 against the use of the Mosque, and as the order remained enforced for 38 years there is no strong reason to interfere.

XLV We therefore recommend that the wall should not be rebuilt, that it should not be used as a mosque, that the masonry platform, should be allowed to remain in the state in which it is and that the pipul tree should remain in its present place.

XLVI As according to Mahomedan law, the materials of a ruined mosque can be used by permission of the Kazi in building a new mosque, we, in view to the prevention of future discontent, think it advisable that the Mahomedans of Pattan should if they so desire, use the materials of the so called mosque.

XLVII. The second point of the present claims is with regard to the right of the Mahomedans to perform certain ceremonies near the alleged tomb of Tanshah. We decide that the tomb belongs to the Mahomedans and no objection as to it has ever been raised.

XLVIII. The Mahomedans submit and ask permission to allow their Moollahs to pray and adorn the tomb.

XLIX. The tomb being one of a Mahomedan we see nothing to refuse the permission asked for, but the prayers and ceremonies should be carried on in such a manner as not to invite strife with the Hindus. We recommend that the number of worshippers should be fixed: that only four feet of the places to the east and south be allowed for their use and that the worshippers should not proceed beyond the tamarind tree to the north of the tomb.

L. The first note of the dispute regarding Ramrakh is found in the petition of the Sompra Brahmins to the Gaekwar of Baroda, dated 14th dark, of Jeyt 1906 (ad-1850) filed in the Dewan dufter of Junagadh. It sets forth besides other things that there is a place in the city called Ramrakh where are banyan and pipul trees, and the Mahomedans are preparing to cut down the trees and build a mosque. Twenty-six days after *i. e.* on 10th dark of Ashad 1906 a yadi was written in which complaint was made that certain acts had been performed by the Mahomedans with the consent of the Nawab of Junagadh. There is one complaint to the effect that near Ramrakh there is one pipul and one banyan tree: during the Mohorum in that year the Mahomedans had assembled there and had assembled to cut down the trees. Hindus of all classes had also assembled there and strife ensued. A branch of each tree was cut off, and the Brahmans were severely beaten: the Mahomedans have built a new mosque there and are doing everything according to their usage. In the petition sent by the Mahomedans of Patan to the Nawab of Junagadh dated 12th bright of Magsar 1906 the following allusion was made regarding the building:—In the chowk of Ramrakh there is a building dedicated to Dewul Shah Pir: sometimes the Brahmins exercise violence. If your Highness will grant permission the building might prosper. The Durbar gave orders to Jemadar Syud Bahalwa to make enquiries, and he sent the following report:—it is alleged that Ramrakh is a part of Bruhmpuri, the Mahomedans have made it look like a mosque and are using it. I can not say it is a part of Bruhmpuri. Bruhmpuri is at a little distance from this building: the position of the building will be preserved as per order of the Durbar. On the enquiry by the Political Agent the Junagadh Durbar in its letter dated 27th December 1850 replied that at a place called Ramrakh of the Hindus there were two trees, that a mosque had been in existence there for some time: that the Mahomedans showed a desire to engage a fakir and use the mosque, but that on complaint by the Hindus they were forbidden to do so. The above reply having been communicated to the Baroda Government, the Gaekwar wrote that there was a building with a tiled roof in the Ramrakh in ancient times to which the Mahomedans have given the form of a mosque. They had lighted lamps therein for a time and although they had stopped lighting lamps yet the building still had a form of a mosque and it was necessary to remove it. In reply to the above the Junagadh authorities in their yad, dated 23rd January 1852 mentioned that the building had been in the form of a mosque from ancient days and that nothing new had been added: it had been forbidden however to use it as a mosque the Brahmans stayed there as before. An order had been given to remove the new roof. The after dispute that arose between the Hindus and Mahomedans had no connection with the building. It was a dispute regarding the cutting down of trees and displacing idols in the Ramrakh, but in 1883 the building was taken possession of by a fakir. The Hindus protested, whereupon the Durbar ordered him to produce proofs of its having been in his possession for six months, or to abandon the building—but it is not recorded what was the result. However it appears that the fakir left the building.

(*To be continued.*)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 16.

REUTER's latest commercial and financial telegrams were noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date, and our news this evening is entirely of a local and provincial character.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	12,19,909
„ „ Branches...	Dec.	„	1,22,618
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	48,94,251
Government Securities	Dec.	„	536
Other authorized „	Nil.	„	Nil.
Loans	Dec.	„	17,793
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Inc.	„	10,14,132
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	„	58,679
Cash..............................	Dec.	„	44,57,344

Although the increase in Bills Discounted last week, as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day, was sensibly less than in the week preceding, which there had been a trifling decrease in loans, the withdrawals from Private Deposits, on the other hand, had again been heavy, at some 49 lakhs, making the increase in the trade demand for Money from the Bank during the week under notice close upon 59 lakhs. There was a material net increase, however, in Government, Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches which was the principal factor in reducing the decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance, which would have resulted to the 44½ lakhs shown by the Return, nearly a crore in a fortnight—making the Balance stand at 243 lakhs. With the advent of next month the most forward growths of the new Cotton crop will begin to claim financial attention, which of itself should tend to increase the demand for Money meantime, even should other lines of Exports continue in their present state of dulness, and apart from any strengthening influence on the market from the other side of India.

COTTON has been quiet in tone here again to-day with only a small business passing in either direction; but prices are all unchanged. Exporters have bought 300 bales of Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 189½-90; and 100 Dammergaum, at Rs 196; while the Mills have taken 500 bales of old stuff in all, consisting of 200 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 196; and Akola, at Rs. 188-90; and 100 Karanja, at Rs. 196 per candy.

This morning's telegrams from the Cotton-growing districts of the mofussil report a rainfall of some 6½ inches at Sholapore, where it was needed, the previous fall this season having been much below the average. At Nagpore, Oomrawattee, Khangaum, and Barsee, in the Oomra circle, there had also been a fall, since the the middle of last week, ranging from 4½ inches at Nagpore, to ¾ of an inch at Khangaum; and at Khangaum, and Barsee (where the fall had been over 3½ inches) the picking of the plants was likely to be delayed, though scarcely any damage was expected; and at Dhulia and Julgaum, in the same circle, where there had been no further rain, picking had commenced. Throughout the Bengal, Broach, and Dhollera circles the weather had remained bright and seasonable; and in the Delhi and Cawnpore districts of Bengal Cotton was already arriving in small quantities at the district marts, while, at Agra, picking had become general.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone, with only a small Export business passing. Prices are partially slightly lower, and we now quote as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.....	Rs.	4-1-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „ ...	„	4-0-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi...............	„	4-0-6	„
Red Delhi........................	„	3-13-6	„
Hard Yellow......................	„	4-3-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	3-13-6	„
Hard Red	„	3-12-0	„

SEEDS also have been taken only to a small extent by shippers, and in a quiet market. *Rapeseed* has declined in value one anna per cwt., and we now quote:—

Linseed	Rs.	7-11-6 to 7-13-6	p. cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat...	„	6-12-0	
Do. do. Cawnpore.	„	6-4-0 to 6-6-0	
Do. Red do. ...	„	5-14-0 to 6-0-6	
Gingelly, White	„	41-0-0	per candy
Do. Mixed	„	38-0-0 to 39-0-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,343	bales.
Wheat	9,508	cwts.
Linseed..............................	5,003	„
Rapeseed............................	1,940	„
Gingelly	3,104	„
Groundnuts	755	„
Castorseed	1,976	„
Rice	5,272	„

FREIGHTS.—This market has become dull to-day, and no fresh business has been reported on any line.

EXCHANGE.—Opened steady at 1s. 3⅜d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and a fair amount of Telegraphic was placed at our quotations. In the afternoon one Bank lowered its buying rate to 1s. 3¼d. for November-December delivery, and took Bills to a certain extent, more being offered and refused; but the effect was to cause a stampede from the Alfresco Bank, and they bought all that was available at 1s. 3 1/8d. for Demand, rates closing unsettled as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 3 3-32 to ⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic........	1s. 3 3-32 to ⅛d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 3 3-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3¼ to 9-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·60½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at a decline of 1-8 per cent. for Fours from Saturday's closing rates, but remained, though with a weak feeling, at 105 1-8 for Money, and 104 15-16 for Account throughout the day, and closed thereat this evening. The price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan after being quoted in the morning at 98½, is now down again to 98.

SHARES.—In Cotton Mill Scrip alone has there been any movement to speak of to-day, and that in only a few cases, say a decline of Rs. 10 each in Connought, James Greaves, and Sholapore; and of Rs. 5 in Jamshed Manufacturing; and an advance of Rs. 15 in Western India; of Rs. 10 in Hindustan; and of Rs. 5 in Maneckjee Petit, at our revised quotations. Sorab Wool, Rs. 10 lower.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending October 14, as compared with the statement of October 7, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 7. Rs.	Oct. 14. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	41,00,000	41,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office......	47,53,729	59,73,638
Do. do. at Branches	33,58,917	32,36,299
Other Deposits	4,02,09,165	3,53,14,915
Post Bills	5,902	5,319
Cash Credits, undrawn	33,79,514	36,79,782
Rs. ..	6,58,07,228	6,23,09,953
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,14,37,238	1,14,36,702
Cash Credits on do. do.	61,67,324	64,90,113
Loans do. do. do.	68,07,848	67,90,055
Current Accounts overdrawn	..	..
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,16,30,887	1,26,45,019
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,77,886		
Applied in reduction .. „ 2,85,000		
	3,92,886	3,92,886
Stamps, &c.	22,948	23,104
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks...	2,79,994	2,21,315
Cash and Currency Notes	2,87,68,103	2,43,10,759
Rs. ..	6,58,07,228	6,23,09,953

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th October, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	7	20 p.m.	15	5
Teheran	16	1	28 p.m.	...	57
Suez	16	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 16th October, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	46	...	2
„ Kurrachee	...	11	...	2
„ Madras	1	39	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BANNERMAN—October 13, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon, Captain W B Bannerman, I M S, of a daughter.

DOWD—October 3, at Jamalpur, the wife of Thomas Emmett Dowd, of a daughter.

MEYER—October 9, at Purneah, the wife of H Meyer, of a son.

TREVELYAN—October 10, at 3 Outram Street, Calcutta, the wife of E J Trevelyan, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARSH—HUGHES-HALLET—October 1, at St Stephen's, Ootacamund, by the Rev A Acheson Williams, Captain H G Marsh, 19th (P W O) Hussars, second son of the late Rev. W Marsh, of the Manor House, Wethersfield, Essex, and Violet, youngest daughter of Colonel H H Hughes-Hallett, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—October 8, at Bangalore, from paralysis Thomas Anderson, late Assistant General Storekeeper, South Indian Railway, in his 63rd year.

BEADNELL—October 7, at Castell-y-dail, near Ootacamund, Cyril Addison, youngest son of Captain N G Beadnell, aged 18 months.

MICHAEL—October 14, J Michael, late Butler of the Hon'ble Mr Justice J R Kindersley and at present of Messrs Wilson & Co., Madras.

VAUGHAN—October 6, at Unao, Oudh, Joseph Vaughan, Esq. Assistant Settlement Officer, aged 63 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1893.

DR. LEITNER has an article in the new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly* on the "Cow-killing Riots in India, Their Causes and Cure." His object is to prove to the satisfaction of the Indian Mussulman that the sacrifice of a cow on the great festival of the Buckri-Eed is a departure from orthodox tradition. He quotes the thirty-seventh chapter of the Koran to show that when Abraham had laid his son prostrate on his face "We cried unto him: O! Abraham: verily this was a manifest trial, and we ransomed him with a noble victim." Now this noble victim was no other than the identical ram which had been sacrified by Abel and had returned from Paradise that Ishmael might be ransomed. In no part of the *adith*, or Mahomedan Tradition, is it stated that the victim was a cow, though some assert that it was a wild goat. The tradition could not well be otherwise, seeing that in the Hebrew Bible, which is one of the Holy Books of Islam, though Isaac takes the place of Ishmael, it is expressly stated that a ram was substituted for the human victim: "Abraham beheld behind him a ram, caught in a thicket by his horns, and went and took the ram and offered him for a burnt offering in the stead of his son." In Turkey the feast is called "The Feast of the Sacrifice," or "The Great Feast of God." It would be regarded as irreverent to call a feast by the name of an animal. In India the term "Buckri-Eed" is used, Dr. Leitner maintains, in consequence of a verbal confusion, there being a chapter in the Koran, called "Ul Bakrat," the chapter "On the Cow." The writer was frequently present at the festival in Turkey, and he never saw or heard of any animal being sacrificed except a sheep or lamb. A Turkish Imam, who was asked whether he had known of a cow being sacrificed, said that he had never heard of such a thing, or of the festival being called the Buckri-Eed. The confusion appears to have had its origin in the similarity between the collective word Bakr, meaning cattle, including oxen and cows, with Buckri, a he-goat or ram, a confusion of ideas which, Dr. Leitner holds, has proved a calamity in India. A Persian Moulvie, representing Shiah view of the question when interrogated, said that he had never heard of the festival being called the "Sacrifice of the Cow," or of cattle; such a designation would savour of idolatry, which is the association of any other living being with God. A phrase signifying "God's Feast of the Ox" would be blasphemy.

Dr. Leitner appears to be at one with Sir William Wedderburn in attributing the recent riots in Bombay to the assumed fact that the Government are not in touch with the people. But he by no means, concurs with Sir William in ascribing this want of a good understanding to the obstinacy of Government in not taking counsel with the Congresswallahs in all matters of Indian administration; quite the contrary. The learned doctor regards the intervention of anglicised Natives between the Government and the people as the true cause of the alienation, which, like the distinguished ex-civilian, he takes for granted. According to his view, the artificial creation of a body of leaders from among the English-educated new *couches sociales*, cripples the influence for good of the natural leaders of the people, men of the higher castes, persons of good birth, the Chiefs, the landed proprietors, the priesthood, men who have graduated in the indigenous learning dear to the people. In the old days of the East India Company there were officially accredited Moulvies, Pundits, and Kazees, through whom the popular pulse was felt, but in the enlarged Legislative Councils there is not one who represents the learning, the caste interests, and the religions of the country. Undoubtedly, this is an aspect of the political question in its present developments which it would be a grave mistake to ignore. During the recent riots the English-educated Natives were of no account whatever as a moderating or controlling influence; so well did they understand the fact themselves that they made no effort to appease the passions which had been so suddenly evoked. Haji Cassum and the Queen of the Sidis between them did more to prevent the tumult spreading and assuming very formidable proportions than all the B.A.s and J.P s and the most active members of the Municipal Corporation put together. The European Magistrates were everywhere in evidence in the most disturbed districts; but the Native Magistrates wisely confined themselves to the background for they could have done no good and might easily have acted like oil upon the flames. Dr. Leitner absolves the Anglicised Natives from the charge that being themselves emancipated from the trammels of castes have worked upon the Hindu veneration for the cow and promoted the agitation against cow-killing. He has seen orthodox Hindus faint at the sight of beef; but he has heard Anglicised Hindus at the Middle Temple clamour for beef when the rest of the mess wished for mutton. He can not bring himself to believe that educated Hindus who have so far adopted European ways that when they return to Calcutta, they long to return "Home," that they may "enjoy a London fog," and send in their visiting cards to their old father squatting on the floor his loin cloth, and expostulate with their mother for not receiving them "dressed at least in a petticoat" would head an active movement against cow-killing. That was the estimate taken of gentlemen of this class by the Swami apostle who a few year since made the Town Hall of Calcutta ring again with his fierce denunciation of the Hindus "who wore pants and pumps, and eat beef, and drink brandy." The leader of the new movement did not count much on the support of the class which he denounced with such ferocity. Dr. Leitner is of opinion that Anglicised Babus could never be the acknowledged leaders of the orthodox community, to whom "their ways are an abomination"; but he would regard it as a mistake to ignore the possibility that a discontented class may avail itself of existing elements of disturbance to further their own ends. But he considers Sir Charles Crossthwaite's suspicion that the Hindu gentry in the disorders in Aligurh is on a par with a supposition that the English squires originated the coal strikes in their districts. He rightly regards as even more absurd the statement that the object of the cow agitation is to deprive the Mussulmans of their ordinary food, which is supposed to be beef, whereas they prefer mutton or goat's flesh, which is cheaper and more to their taste. At the Eed festival goats are chiefly offered as a sacrifice, owing to their greater abundance and trifling cost. The imaginary obligation to sacrifice a cow instead of a goat—bakra—depends on the accidental resemblance of two letters common to the vernacular names of goat and cow. If it were realised by the Mahomedans that what is really enjoined by tradition is the sacrifice of a goat, the necessity of sacrificing a cow would disappear and with it a great stone of offence to the Hindu population.

This student of the Koran points out that in Turkey, Egypt, Syria, and Persia, where a cow might be sacrificed without offending the susceptibilities of anybody, a sheep is sacrificed. Why then should a cow be sacrificed in India where it causes pain to the great majority of the population when neither Scripture nor tradition requires it throughout the rest of the Mahomedan world. At Mecca the Indian pilgrims alone sacrifice an ox. The doctor asserts it is because sheep and goats are at that time scarce and dear; but surely they might be credited with acting as in India in accordance with the mistaken view that the animal required by the occasion is the ox. An Afghan while in England sacrificed a goat, although he could as easily have procured a cow or a sheep. The animals which may be lawfully chosen for sacrifice are the goat, the sheep, the camel, the ox, and the buffalo, the two first being sanctioned by the example of the prophets. The sacrifice of an ox or a calf would not—ordinarily—excite the same feeling amongst Hindu as that of the cow. But in the North-West, even the killing of buffaloes was placed in the prohibitory index by the more advanced leaders of the cow-protection movement. The Nepaul Government, though inclined to accede to the proposals to prohibit the slaughter of cows, decided to hold their hands when somewhat peremptorily required to prohibit the killing of oxen and buffaloes as well. This overbearing spirit defeats itself. Dr. Leitner too readily assumes that the question can be at once adjusted by asking the Mussulmans to abstain from sacrificing kine; and the British soldier from eating beef, or at all events cow beef, which is regarded with aversion in England. It may well be that beef is unwholesome in a hot climate; many European physicans have been long of that opinion, quite irrespective of the present controversy. But it is not easy to convince a growing population of Mussulmans that it is coutrary to the traditions of their own faith to sacrifice kine to convert the British soldier from Dan Congreve's opinion that "'Tis beef and pudding make the Briton fight!" It is really a matter for mutual forbearance. Mussulmans may well consider the recommendation made by Dr. Leitner, one of their best friends, who learned the Koran by heart when he was seven years of age—that they would be conforming to the best traditions of Islam in abjuring cow sacrifice, and levelling up to the example set them by their co-religionists in the rest of the Moslem world, who celebrate the festival of Abraham by sacrificing a sheep or a goat. In stations where the eating of beef would be likely to give offence to Hindu sentiment, Europeans readily abstain from that luxury, if luxury it be in this country. This example is worthy of imitation. On the other hand, the Hindu should not be unreasonable; at all events, he should not seek out stones of offence to stumble over, and make it a cause of quarrel that their neighbours are doing in the Nineteenth Century what their fore-fathers have done for centuries without challenge. A little mutual goodwill and give-and-take will avoid the scandal and the disaster of religious riots, which cost hundreds of lives and send thousands to jail. It was not for such ends that the prophets and sages of old taught mankind to do good and abjure evil.

OUR Allahabad contemporary, in an article on the prevalence of dacoity in Bengal, in which Province no fewer than 317 offences of this class occurred in 1892, endeavours to minimize the importance of this fact by showing that the state of affairs is not so serious as might at first sight appear. After all, it is said, dacoity is not the serious thing it is usually supposed to be; if defined in simple English, it is only house-breaking by five or more men. What legal authority can be given for this "simple English" definition of dacoity? It is scarcely necessary to say that dacoity and house-breaking are differentiated by something quite other than the mere number of men concerned. Ten men may commit house-breaking, but it would not be dacoity. Dacoity need not be in a house. There are house dacoities, road dacoities, and boat dacoities. Dacoity is robbery (not house-breaking) by five or more persons) wherever committed, and robbery may be roughly defined as theft by violence. The amount of violence, of course, varies in different cases. If the Bengal type of house dacoity is correctly described in the Bengal Police Report, as quoted by our contemporary, it is a mild affair compared with like offences in other parts. "The house is attacked; the wretched owner makes no resistance; and the plunder is taken away and divided." It would be comforting to have to believe that this is a true and full account of what occurs. But to those on this side of India, at least, whose misfortune it has been to visit the scene of a dacoity soon after its occurrence, the description gives a ludicrously inadequate idea of what the reality often is. Torture of men and women to extort disclosure of the hiding place of property, burns by means of torches or oiled rags being the most common form; ornaments, forced from women's ears, leaving torn and bleeding lobes; in cases of resistance, sword or gun shot wounds; sometimes even women dishonoured; these are accompaniments of the more serious cases of dacoity. It is unfortunately true that in some parts of India this crime is now more frequent than it was a few years ago. We think it will have to be eventually acknowledged that this growth is partly due to the hardened criminal having gained experience of the uncertainty of the action of the Courts which are so trammelled by technicalities that the procedure in such cases is so tardy, inflicting hardship on parties whose misfortune it is to be called as witnesses, the standard of evidence required is so much higher than the standard of veracity among the people from whom witnesses are drawn, that the difficulty of bringing home crime in the Criminal Courts is becoming increasingly difficult. If dacoity continues to grow at the same pace as of late, it will become a question whether for dealing with this form of organized crime, the methods of the Thagi and Dacoity Department may not have to be again resorted to in British India as is still in Central India and elsewhere. Their efficacy is proved by the wholesome fear which present-day dacoits entertain of being made over to be dealt with by that Agency.

THE prudence of waiting for confirmation of the reports of a "serious conflict" at Dharwaz between Cossacks and Afghans was exemplified by the result of further inquiry, which showed that no one had been either killed or wounded in the struggle. The shots fired, if any, were apparently intended to warn off a Russian intruder, whose courtesy is admitted, while his Afghan acquaintance lays claim to equal courtesy. It appears that a certain Major Vanoffski proposed to proceed from Murghabi across Shignan and Roshan to Dharwaz. Those two provinces are Afghan *de facto*, but the Russians claim them because they are to the north of the Oxus, which was agreed upon as the boundary between Afghanistan and the Russian sphere of influence, by the British and Russian Governments in 1873. Major Vanoffski applied to the Afghan authorities for a permit, but was refused. Thereupon he set out with a small escort of Cossacks, either intending to make a journey across the intervening territory without permission, or possibly to raise the question of right of way. At a particular gorge he was warned back by the Afghans; and upon his disregarding the warning "the party was fired on." As no one was hit and the fire was apparently not returned, it is reasonable to conclude that the shots were intended to emphasise the warning to go back. The officer and his Cossacks retired, and it is said entrenched themselves; but it does not appear that they were followed up, or were in any danger necessitating entrenchments. They returned in safety to Murgabhi. The incident is chiefly worth noticing in connection with the long standing claim of the Russian to Shignan and Roshan. It may be a prelude to the pressing of that claim in a more peremptory form. It may be difficult to contest the claim in question in face of the agreement entered into by Lord Clarendon with the Russian Ambassador twenty years ago, and the sooner the claim of right settled one way or the other the better lest there be some day a repetition of the Penjdeh episode.

HEAVY business failures are still taking place in the United States. Among the names mentioned is that of McKinley, an ex-official of the United States' Government. Surely this is not the McKinley who was the author of the Tariff Act which bears that name? James Fisk, junior; Tweed Grant, presumably the son of the late ex-President Grant, are also on the fatal list. Confidence has been so far restored that only ten per cent. of the depositors, who gave the Savings Banks the statutory thirty days' notice, have called for their deposits. The failures of the week include the Equitable Mortgage Company for £3,800,000 The principal railways which have failed to date are the Reading Railroad system, 1,185 miles; Erie, 1,968 miles; Richmond and Danville, 3,258 miles; the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia, and Georgia Pacifics, 5,926 miles; and the Northern Pacific, 5,262 miles, making an aggregate total of 17,599 miles; practically equal the whole railway mileage of India. Many small railroads have also failed, whose mileage would increase the total. It does not seem, so far, that the agitation in the United States to repeal the Sherman Silver Coinage Act is an unmixed blessing. The compromise which was being discussed in the Senate when the mail left, to place a seignorage upon the silver produced from the United States mines, varying according to the difference between the London price of silver and the par value of the dollar, appears to be a step in the right direction. If adopted, it will permanently increase the London price of silver, and so help the Government of India in their efforts to give a stable value to the rupee, while at the same time it will diminish the acuteness of the crisis in the China trade.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 6th instant, left Aden, at 4 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday, at 9 a.m.

THE Bombay Art Exhibition will be opened early in February.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of certain Mahomedans of Zola, in the Nassik zillah, applied on petition to Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton, that the record and proceedings in connection with an order issued by the District Magistrate of Nassik may be sent for, and that the District Magistrate be directed to cancel the order forthwith. The order in question directed that, on certain dates, no musical instruments except one gong were to be played by those taking part in a Hindu procession within fifteen paces on each side of a mosque, and that the procession was not to halt in front of a mosque, and there was to be no shouting while passing the mosque. It further directed that on Friday, the 20th instant, the Mahomedans were not to assemble at three of their mosques while the procession was passing; and that if they tried to do so, the mosques might be locked up. The petitioners submitted that the order of the District Magistrate was unjust to the Mahomedans inhabitants of Zola, and was an unnecessary interference with the liberty of worship to which they were entitled. They were apprehensive that the order, if carried out, would create much ill-feeling and animosity between the Hindus and Mahomedan of the District. After hearing the petition and Mr. Kirkpatrick's arguments thereon Mr. Justice Candy said their Lordships did not think they could interfere with the order of the District Magistrate. The Court intimated its intention to state its reason in writing.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Ramji Dharamsey and three other Guzerati Hindus stand charged with inciting to riot by publishing a poetic account of the recent riots in a pamphlet form and offering the same for sale to the public, in August last. The Public Prosecutor having closed his case, the legal gentlemen representing the four accused commenced the cross-examination of the witnesses. The Magistrate in answer to a question by Mr. Balkrishna representing the first accused, said that his Worship did not intend to commit the case to the Sessions but would himself dispose of the same. The cross-examination by Mr. Balkrishna, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Cursondas Chubildas suggested that there was nothing which would incite to riot in the pamphlet; that the police officer in charge of the case had put a wrong construction of the passages, which being in Gujerati they did not understand properly, and that the prosecution was instituted at the instigation of somebody behind the scenes. Mr. Brewin and Rao Saheb Morar Rao were cross-examined during the course of the day, and the case was adjourned until to-day.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

A meeting was held in Hyde Park yesterday at which upwards of twenty thousand were present.

Resolutions were passed condemning the mine-owners for defrauding the miners of their just wages and paralysing trade.

Several members of Parliament and others addressed the meeting from nine platforms.

VISIT OF THE BRITISH FLEET TO TARANTO.

Great preparations are being made at Taranto by the Italians to give a welcome to the British Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of Admiral Seymour. The British Government, however, deprecate the visit being construed into a counterblast to the reception of the Russians at Toulon.

THE SHERMAN REPEAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

The debate in the Senate on the Sherman Act Repeal Bill has been resumed. The latest reports point to the adoption of a compromise based upon reduced purchases of silver.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 16.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 6th inst., left here for Bombay, at 4 a. m., to-day, and the s. s. Australia for Colombo and Australia, at 1 a. m., to-day.

DEATH OF THE RANI OF TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

TRIVENDRUM, Oct. 16.

Her Highness the junior Rani expired last evening at a quarter to six.

The cremation was performed with fitting honors, the three Princes, her children, attending as chief mourners.

The town is in deep mourning.

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

The junior Rance of Travancore died last evening.

LORD WENLOCK AT CALICUT.

H. E. the Governor, Lady Wenlock, and party arrived at Calicut, and had been cordially welcomed. His Excellency is still very lame, the result of the recent accident. He walks with the aid of two sticks.

ACCOMMODATION FOR EUROPEAN ARSENAL SUBORDINATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

Sanction has been given to the construction within the Fort at Allahabad of quarters for the accommodation of European subordinates of the Arsenal at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000.

BILLS BEFORE THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

According to present arrangements the Stamp-Act relating to sea insurance and the Bill dealing with Prisoners will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

THE SAMANA RANGE FORCE.

As matters have remained so peaceful on the Miranzai border the garrison on the Samana range has been reduced to 400 men, and the border police has taken over the Shinawari post.

ENLISTMENT OF GURKHAS.

Arrangements are being made for the enlistment of 139 Gurkha recruits at Gorakpur, required to complete the strength of certain regiments belonging to the Kashmir Imperial Service troops.

THE PROVISIONING OF GILGIT.

A small committee will assemble shortly at Rawul Pindi to discuss the arrangements for provisioning the posts in the Gilgit Agency in future years.

Colonel Dalrymple, Deputy Quarter-Master General at Army Head-Quarters, will represent the Quarter-Master General's Department.

RECRUITING.

Recruiting which had become almost alarmingiy slack during the early summer months has now recovered its briskness with the result that the Army is within a few hundred of its strength at the beginning of the year. In fact, the increased rate, if maintained, will be sufficient to keep the ranks full.

ABOLITION OF VOLUNTEER RANK OF SERGEANT-MAJOR.

The Government have decided to abolish the Volunteer rank of Sergeant-Major but such Volunteers as now hold that rank will be allowed to retain it until they retire, or otherwise become non-effective.

The Local Governments and administrations have expressed their opinion unanimously in favour of abolishing that rank.

RISE OF SILVER.

Closure of mints seems at last to be becoming operative, as exchange has gradually anvanced ⅜d. within the last twelve days, standing on Saturday at 1s. 3¼d., and it is believod that Council Bills will be applied for at the Secretary of State's minimum rate to-morrow.

There are indications that the importation of silver for ornaments has now fallen off.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BURMA.

The programme of the Viceregal visit to Burma has not yet been arranged, as it is not quite settled when his Excellency will arrive at Rangoon. It is certain, however, that the date of arrival will be between the 8th and 15th proximo. After spending four or five days in Rangoon Lord Lansdowne and party will go to Mandalay by train and spend two or three days. Thence they proceed by steamer to Bhamo, after which he will return by steamer to Prome and then to Rangoon by train. Lady Lansdowne and a party of about thirty are expected.

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

As at present arranged H. E. the Viceroy leaves Simla on November 7 to proceed to Agra, where he remains four or five days, leaving not later than 11th November, proceeding direct to Diamond Harbour, embarking on board the Warren Hastings probably on the evening of the 12th instant, arriving at Rangoon about the 16th. The Viceroy remains in Burma three or four weeks, returning direct to Calcutta about the middle of December.

DAIRY FARMS IN INDIA.

Government have decided that the whole question connected with the working of dairy farms under the Commissariat and Transport Department or Cantonments shall be considered by a Committee composed of Colonel Patch, officiating Commissary General-in-Chief (President), Colonel Young, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Major Bond, Assistant Commissary-General, Military Department. The Committee will assemble at Simla to-day.

CRICKET: BARONET *VS.* THE NAGAR GYMKHANA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Oct. 16.

The Nagar won the toss and scored 118 runs, Kennedy 28, Saulez 27, Surgeon-Major Wilkins 21, not out, and Kirkumbeck 16. The Baronet put 199 runs; Gagrat scoring a capital 142, comprising of twenty-four boundary hits, Bharucha 14, and Baxter 13. In their second innings Nagar scored 31, for 3 wickets down, Broome 12, not out. Bharucha took 4 wickets for 26 runs and Mistry 5 for 36. The military band was in attendance. The play will be resumed to-morrow.

THE MISSION AT KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The official telegram received this morning dated, Indiki, 13th October, report all well.

THE RUSSIAN INCIDENT ON THE FRONTIER.

NO FURTHER OUTBREAK.

Everything is again quiet in Dharwaz, the Russians having returned to Murghabi.

No further attack is anticipated.

THE RETURN OF THE DURAND MISSION.

Nothing is settled about Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission returning via Quetta as rumoured.

As the Mission has already remained longer than was at first expected, it is probable, therefore, that the Mission returns by the most direct route.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

Dates of the Commander-in-Chief's tour will remain unaltered owing to the new Viceroy arriving at the end of January.

DEPARTURE OF LORD LANSDOWNE FOR ENGLAND.

Lord Lansdowne will probably leave India on the 27th January.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

The decisions arrived at by the Agricultural Conference and the recommendations made by Mr. Voelcker will be brought to the notice of the Local Governments immediately.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ARTILLERY.

The first tour of the Inspector-General of Artillery is published. He leaves Simla on the 30th October, visiting Quetta, Campbellpore, Muridki, Rawalpindi, Gurgaon, Delhi, Rajpur, Cawnpore, and Lucknow, arriving at Meerut on the 16th of December.

LORD ELGIN'S STAFF.

It is now decided that Colonel Ardagh remains with the new Viceroy as Private Secretary till the end of March.

Nothing is known abont the new Military Secretary or Lord Elgin's personal staff.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

Nothing is known so far as regards Lord Elgin's personal staff, but it is likely that the present Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy will remain with him to the end of the Calcutta eason.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

At a public meeting of Sikhs, Mahomedans, and Hindus held at Baolisahib, Lahore, last evening, Sardar Dyalsingh Majitna, premier Sikh nobleman of the Punjab, presiding, a resolution was passed unanimously, giving emphatic contradiction to the assertion made in interested quarters that the warlike races of the Punjab are not in favour of simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service being held in India and England; recording the general conviction that full justice will not be done to the Indians in the matter of their employment in the higher branches of the public service until such examinations were held; and expressing an earnest hope that the House of Commons will see that effect will be given to their resolution of 2nd June last.

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(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 14.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived nere this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here for Karachi this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	98 1/8
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66
Bar Silver	33 5/8

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Steamer Assam, with the English Mails of the 6th inst., left Aden, at 4 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday, at 9 a.m. The Assam, which communicated at Aden with the Australia, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mrs. H. B. Purves, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Hill and sister, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Down, Mr. W. Kelly, Mr. A. Hume, Dr. and Mrs. Dobbs, Mr. Johnson, Miss Wright, Mr. Jameson, Mrs. T. R. Edwards, Mr. D. Stewart, Hon. A. S. Lethbridge, Miss Hunnard, Miss Wright, Mr. F. W. Pirrie, Lieut. L. East, Mr. V. C. Scots O'Connor, Lieut. and Mrs. A. P. Bateman Champion, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hartley, Mr. W. A. Campbell, Mr. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Sealy and infant. Mr. Thorn, Mr. O. U. Jenner, Miss D. Hudson, Mrs. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. J. Langton, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Lieut. C. E. H. Laughlin, Mr. Marcus Wall, Mr. J. Rawlins.

From Brindisi: Mr. G. J. M. Warner, Mr. B. B. Allason, Mr. O. V. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stevenson, Mr. H. C. Knox, Mr. Wace, Mr. T. W. Miles. Mr. A. J. Hall, Mr. F. T. Verner, Surg.-Major J. F. McLaren, Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Wilson, Dr. Cameron, Col. Walterhouse, Mr. H. W. Gee, Mr. A. M. Markham, Mr. A. Backman, Mr. E. M. Konstam, Dr. D. Priam, Mr. F. C. French, Miss French, Mr. A. R. Sutherland, Mr. J. J. Patterson, Col. Fitzroy Hart, Mr A B Bruce, Mr. Kidd, Mrs. Blakesley, Major J Hayes Sadler, Sir John Lambert, Mr R G Hardy, Mr A J Dent, Mr R N Burn, Mr and Mrs R E Hamilton. Mr and Mrs Godfrey, Mr Pinder, Miss Monson, Mr T Morrison, Mr. P H O'Brien, Mr McEwen, Mr A S Jameson, Major Western, Mr G W Forrest.

From Ismailia: Mr Ablers.

For Madras (via Bombay).—Mrs T A Taylor, Miss Cooper, Mrs London and ayah. Mr H G Hatchell, Mr and Mrs Winterbotham, Major J F D Fordyce.

For Karachi.—Mr. J. Sladen.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, October 15.

10 p.m.	81·4

MONDAY, October 16.

6 a.m.	76·2
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	87·8
4 p.m.	85·4

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Investigator, under the command of Captain C. F. Oldham, R.N., sails to-day for Calicut, thence she will proceed to Laccadive Islands, and then leaves for Colombo, where she is expected to arrive on the 9th December. After coaling at Colombo, she will proceed to Madras. The survey boat party left yesterday for Bassein in the R. I. M. Tugboat "Elephanta," to survey the coast between Vesava and Dhanoo. The party will be in charge of Lieut C N Smith R. N.

The China mail steamer Rosetta, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from China, under the command of Captain C. Gadd, experienced light Westerly wind from Shanghai to Hongkong; then to Singapore, strong southerly wind and squalls; from Penang to Colombo, strong S. W. wind and high sea; and from Colombo to Port light, northerly wind. Mr. J. P. Lewis, who was a second class passenger from Singapore, died on the 15th instant, from Pneumonia.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.

THE FOOTBALL REPORTER.

In these latter days when one hears so much concerning journalism and the feats of journalists I have looked in vain for an odd column—just a stray article—on the lot of the football reporter. The football reporter is undoubtedly a very modern growth, but he is deserving of something more than the cold contempt of silence. Personally, I am sick unto death of the dauntless deeds of war correspondents, their hair-breadth escapes on the field of battle, their marvellous rides across unknown country to the nearest telegraph station, their aptitude in learning foreign languages, and the really wonderful specimens of humanity that they discover for servants and valets. In these piping times of peace we are bored to death by the more or less imaginative lucubrations of these real war correspondents, who have no real work to do. All honour to the intrepid journalist who serves his own interest and that of his master nobly amid the horrors and privations of a campaign, when suffering is so common and life is so cheap. But the war correspondent obtains a full measure of glory, and a fat purse for his trouble. There are other journalists who manfully do their duty on more peaceful battle-fields, who neither secure much reputation nor reward but who are none the less heroes. They do not flood the magazines and the newspapers with vivid accounts of how they reach the scene of action, how their despatches are deftly indited on the spot as the battle is waged, and how they scheme and sweat to reach the telegraph office first, so as to beat all their confreres in flashing the result of some important match all over the British isles. My dear readers, you to whom a really able report of an exciting football contest is as the very breath of your nostrils—do you ever think of the men who write the columns that you so eargerly devour and so keenly and so brutally criticise. Never mind the war corresponding. He can take care of himself. He can blow his own trumpet. He will be sure to let you know all he has suffered and endured in the interests of the British public and himself. It is his habit. The football reporter is frequently a silent hero—and all the more hero because of his silence. Some of you who were born sneering can sneer on. I have not been a war correspondent. I have been a football reporter and commentator, and I can write feelingly of the stress of life to this class of journalists.

LONG-SUFFERING HEROES.

"Show me the man that hath suffered more than I," are words which the late lordly laureate put into the mouth of St. Simeon Stylites. I reply that the professional football reporter can present a record equal to St. Simeon, the Syrian Stylite. Dr. Brewer's excellent book, "Dictionary of Phrase and Table," informs us that Simeon was one of the pillar saints. Simeon is reported to have spent 37 years on different pillars, each loftier and narrower than the preceeding, in the hope of opening the portals of heaven for himself. I don't suppose there is an intimate affinity between the average football reporter and the portals of heaven, but the sufferings of the aforesaid football reporter and St. Simeon have a relationship. Tennyson makes St. Simeon Stylites declare that he has

> ...."borne
> Rain, wind, frost, heat, hail, damp, and sleet and snow,"

in the hope that the "meed of saints" would not be denied to his "weather-beaten limbs." Every football chronicler knows what it is to bear rain, wind, frost, heat, hail, damp, and sleet and snow without being by any means dubbed a saint. Talk about "weather-beaten limbs!" You pressmen of England who sit in your sanctum at ease and comfortably think over your articles by the fire's ruddy glow, should turn football reporters if ye would know what silent heroes can be found in the journalistic army. And ye zealous supporters of this great winter game, just think of the difficulties surrounding a football reporter's work ere ye are so ready, so sharp to criticise and pull to pieces.

THEY ARE NOT FEATHER-BED SPORTSMEN.

For eight months of the year, amid snow and sleet, frost and thaw, in "rain and shine" as the Yankees say, the football reporter has to turn out once or twice a week. Remember, he does not attend matches like the common or sixpenny spectator—as a matter of pleasure. He is there as a matter of duty. If gentle zephyrs fan the players so much the better, but if the rude north wind sweeps the plain, if cutting east winds blow, he is there all the same. He cannot say, "Ugh, I don't think I'll go to the match to-day." If its fine the prospect is tempting, but if the flood-gates of heaven are opened and it raineth without intermission he is there all the same. The football reporter must never trouble himself about such details as chills, colds, coughs, catarrhs, consumption, and rheumatism. Of course, a dose of any well-known patent medicine will cure all the ills that the flesh of the football scribe is heir to. In a well-known song, entitled "Going to Market," the refrain commences with the words, "Never mind the weather, love." This is what the stay-at-home editor whispers to the anjelic football reporter. Only he does not whisper, he does not employ such a term of endearment as "love," and the reporter, be he even an hero, is frequently not angelic. It is quite possible for a man to be a hero without being an angel, and vice versa. In fact, I have known several instances of both cases myself. Mid snow and ice, with numbed fingers and toes, the football reporter does not strike an imaginary or picturesque attitude and cry "Excelsior!" No; he merely sharpens a lead pencil and tells the feather-bed sportsmen, who are always the most enthusiastic club supporters, how Billy Tortuorum sinuously wound his way past the backs of the Midland Spinesplitters and deftly scored a glorious goal for the Ribcracking Rovers. Talk about the lot of the policeman, who feeds on the cook's pigeon pie and how master's beer not being a happy one—Bah! When journalistic duty's to be done, the lot of the football reporter is not a happy one.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

I have known what it is to stand behind a goal-post for two hours in order to write a more or less graphic and truthful account of a match. Under these circumstances one has to turn one's left hand into a desk and scribble away on a note-book. On this memorable occasion—it was before the rapid growth of professionalism—Macaulay of Dumbarton was the goalkeeper, and during the half that he was my neighbour I had some pleasant conversation with that brilliant custodian, for he was troubled but rarely. In my lonely and peculiar position I was the cynosure of a considerable crowd, and this alone is an embarrassing position to a bashful and nervous pressman. Of course nearly all pressmen are of my temperament. For years I reported matches and never experienced even the comfort of a rough desk to write on. It has been my painful duty, on many occasions, even in these latter days, to complain to club secretaries of the scanty provision they make for reporters. On many grounds there is no accommodation at all. At some enclosures there is a desk that is entirely open to the four winds of heaven, and whatever those breezes may bring in their train. Some secretaries are so thoughtful as to provide shelter and case for work in the shape of a structure like a cricket scorer's box, while others build really spacious press-stands—as roomy as a big signal-box, with a moveable glazed front or shutter—which can be raised in favourable weather and lowered at other times and still afford an admirable coign of vantage from which to watch the play. And when one comes to consider the absolute necessity of accurate reports and unbiased calm criticism, both in the interests of clubs and players, I feel certain that committees and officials generally will see the wisdom of making some adequate provision for reporters. These men have a duty to perform to the public, to their masters, to clubs, who have large interest at stake, and to players who have their reputations hanging in the balance. If then justice is to be done place reporters in such a position as to make them feel that they are considered, as to allow them to do a maximum of work with a minimum of discomfort, and as to convince them that their presence is courted and esteemed. After eighteen years' experience, let me tell both club officials and the public that no football organisation has ever regretted paying some marked attention to the press. I remember once grumbling about the want of accommodation on a certain ground which shall be nameless, and I was met with this response:—"What do you want? I suppose you require a nicely upholstered private box, with a window front in it, an arm chair, a glass of grog, and a churchwarden well filled with the best tobacco." I made no reply, but I got even with that Secretary, as I frequently reported matches in which his club was engaged. I have known what it is to sit for two hours in a pouring rain, and to be drenched to the skin, and I have had the felicity of remaining in bed a few weeks after such a baptism. I have taken a trip to Scotland or to the Metropolis, and in the discharge of my duties have known what it is never to sleep for over 40 hours. And then you talk about Archibald Forbes in ride after the fall of Ulundi, when he was 24 hours the saddle. Pish! Tush!! And yet such labours are unvoidable at times if the requirements of football news papers, of special editions of evening publications, and of morning papers are to be met. What with ordinary reports, special descriptive accounts, criticism of matches, comments on players, incidents by the way, gossip about the heoroes of the field, and their portraits and biographies, the football journalist has his hands full for two thirds of the year. And please remember that this matter has generally to be written at such a speed, and under such conditions that some physical strength is necessary to meet the mere mechanical part of the task, to say nothing of the mental strain involved. And what I have suffered is a mere naught compared with the troubles of other journalists. I am by no means an exception. I am a very ordinary man.

THE REPORTING OF MATCHES.

I casually mentioned earlier in this lucubration that the football reporter is of modern growth. Of course, this is necessarily so, because the game itself has only doveloped of late years. Time was—and not so long ago—when footballers were regarded as harmless lunatics, and the reports—very brief records—of such matches as were played were supplied to the press either by ardent secretaries or enthusiastic supporters. And were not these gentlemen delighted when the accounts appeared without being emasculated by some confoundedly ignorant editor. But in these days when the new football is nothing but mania, when grounds are built to afford a view of the game to 40,000 people, and when £400 is not an uncommon "gate" at a match, a different system obtains. Still football as a rule is not reported by well-organised and trained bands of pressmen, as is the case with horse-racing and cricket. The plans adopted in regard to these sports I have already referred to in these letters. Football matches are generally left to local reporters, who not only representt their newspapers, but also the agencies. There are several agencies who undertake for a given sum to supply brief telegraphic reports of all the leading matches decided in a season. For some years the proprietors of the "Sportsman" enjoyed almost a monopoly of this agency work. There were one or two private firms who undertook to supply results, and at the most, bare reports, for the Press Association or the Cricket Reporting Agency—which is the same thing—practically decline to recognise the growth and importance of the game. At length, however, they were compelled to do so and now "The Sportsman" and "the Press Association" are the two great news collecting and distributing agencies so far as football is concerned. Despite this, however, towns which possess famous teams have to provide their own special accounts as their followers require such an infinitude of details that no one but a local reporter could furnish them. Most celebrated clubs are attended by special reporters, who are told off by their editors for this duty. Indeed, the chiel who takes notes on the football field is a very important personage I can assure you.

AMATEURS AND PROFESSIONALS: THE VALUE OF REPORTS.

The work that these gentlemen turn out is naturally of a very uneven quality. It depends upon their knowledge of the game and their literay facility. There have been amateur football reporters whose ability and style soon enable them to develop into prominent professional writers on the game. There have been professional reporters who are the veriest tyros the most unblushing amateurs in capacity. In other words there have been and still are amateur professionals, and professional amateurs, if you can grasp what I mean by such a paradoxical word combination. The men who come to the front are those who are genuinely interested in the sport, who understand it and who can write. There are men who have graduated from the ranks of unpaid scribe to that of the professional, and earned fame and fortune. The one class of football reporter—be he professional or amateur—that I detess is the man who will not take the trouble to thoroughly underssand his subject. This is more frequently the case with the professional reporter, who performs his task because it is his duty; in the same perfunctory style that he would record the resolutions of the sanitary committee, or an unexciting, uninteresting law case. These are the reporters who misjudge players and irritate the public. I remember a Pressman once telling me that too much importance is attached to reports. "After all," said he, "they are but one man's impressions." Well, 'tis true, but surely this applies with equal force to other branches of journalism. A critic gives his impressions of a new play or opera, a reviewer sets forth his opinions on a book, and the editor expresses his views on the political situation. If a football match were reported by a corps of a dozen reporters it would be no better. Every second the field changes like a kaleidoscope, and in the thick of the fight the players are but so many tearing, mangling, scorching demons. What I wonder at—taking one consideration with another—is the general accuracy of the reports. On the whole I think the reporters of the country do their duty nobly and well by football, and as I have already suggested I do not think they obtain sufficient kudos or coin for difficult work under difficult circumstances.

OBJECTIONABLE JOURNALISTS.

There are, however, two other classes of reporters who have from time to time roused my ire on the field and off. First of all I object to the partisan-reporter; the pressman who can see no skill in other teams; whose eyes are blinded to the faults of his own eleven, and very wide open to detect the follies of their opponents; and who has no tongue save to applaud the prowess and the success of his team. I know one or two of these gentlemen. They come from——. But no matter. I know where they come from. I recollect sitting next to one of them at a match, and when his side scored how he stood up and roared and waved his hat. At last, when he was hooting with the populace because the referee had given a foul against his team, I remarked: "My dear sir, will you for goodness sake subside. Will you please remember that this is a reporter's desk, and not a partisan's platform." What he said was striking and hair-curling. It is not fit for publication even in an expurgated form. Some reporters have, in Rudyard Kipling's phrase—the "manners of a bargee and the tact of a horse." A reporter should rise superior to the common, or sixpenny, or even shilling spectator, and to the players as well, in calmness and unimpassioned conduct. No doubt he has his judgment, but the place to express it is in his newspaper, in the grey glory of cold type. Next to the very objectionable reporterpartisan, I must enter my humble protest against the slang-reporter, the man who deals in the argot of the game, who revels in colloquialisms, and cannot by any chance call a ball a ball. This is the style of report which the slang-reporter turns out while he smokes a cigar which can be smelt thirty miles away:—"As the hour of the kick-off drew nigh Jupiter Pluvius relented, and Old Sol shone upon the big crowd. Still the going was heavy and greasy. Billy Coddum named "Woman," and kicked with Old Sol and Boreas at his back. The men lined up, and Billy McGhee set the sphere in motion for the homesters, etc., etc." This is the young man who talks about leather-ticklers, chasers, and propellers; who revels in "Wolves," "Vilans," "Spiders," and "Throstles"; who calls the goalposts uprights; who variously describes the ball as the leather, the sphere, the cylinder, the spheroid, the inflated bladder, and heaven only knows what else. These are the writers whose chief stock-in-trade are such phrases, hoary jokes, childish puns, alleged humour, and disgusting personalities. The ordinary resource of the English language will suffice for all forms of sport, save and excepting the use of recognised technicalities. Every reporter who aims at a clear style, free from slang, and who endeavours to understand the game, will at least be respected by the public, if they do not invariably agree with his judgment. Still I entertain, as I have already said, great respect for football reporters as a body of journalists. They do their duty well, and endure hardships with an equanimity worthy of a Spartan, and even of the modern war correspondent.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

SECOND TIES—FIRST ROUND.

JODHPORE 1st TEAM *vs.* JODHPORE 2nd TEAM.

The fame of the Jodhpore men who had easily beaten all comers at Poona in the tournament held there last month, drew a very large crowd of spectators to the *maidan* yesterday afternoon, to witness the playing of the second ties. Although the champions from Rajputana were opposed by their own second team, it was fully expected that there would be a good fight, and though, of course, it was generally anticipated that the first team would eventually win, some believed that they would not have much to spare at the finish. These expectation were all belied by the very feeble exhibitions of the second team, which was never in it from start to finish. The game was nothing more than a practice gallop for Major Beatson's command, who at the end of a monotonous procession, left the field winners by 9 goals and 12 subsidiaries to *nil*, and this without ever being exerted. The spectators, however, did not have their outing for nothing, for even with the feeble opposition against them the aristocratic *rissala* from Jodhpore gave them some taste of their quality. Their passing and placing was better than anything that has been seen on this ground since Haig resigned the command of the 7th Hussars' team. They all played up to Beatson, whose hitting is sure, strong, and clever, and who is always there or thereabouts, but the other members showed that they could perform independently with skill and confidence, and they are all wonderfully dexterous horsemen. They did not expose their true form yesterday, but occasional brilliant flashes so captivated the crowd that they are warmer favourites than ever for the cup. Their combination is very close, and being splendidly mounted it will take a very first-class team to lower their colours.

The following were the teams:—

JODHPORE No. 1.	*vs.*	JODHPORE No. 2.
Dhokal Singh.		Shivnath Singh.
Major Beatson.		Man Singh.
H.H. Col. Sir Pertab Singh.		Goman Singh.
Hurji Singh.		Heer Singh.

Umpires: Captains Phayre and Lawrence.

First Quarter.—The first team at once took charge of affairs and seriously pressed their opponents. Disaster for the time was averted by Goman Singh, who after saving the goal made a short run, but was brought up, before reaching the middle line by Hurji Singh, who passed to Beatson. The latter attempted a long difficult shot, but the ball went wide. As soon as it was brought out Dhokal Singh secured the ball, and shot an easy goal. The 2nd team went all to pieces after this, and Beatson followed up a subsidiary by placing the ball over the true line, with a difficult side shot. Immediately after play was restarted Beatson made a capital run from the middle ground and hit another subsidiary, and before the second team quite recovered themselves Hurjee Singh struck the third goal for his side; all this in the first six minutes of play. Before the round closed Beatson scored one more goal and one more subsidiary. Score: 1st team—Goals, 4; subsidiaries, 4; to *nil*. Time, 10 mins. and 50 secs.

Second Quarter.—In this round the second team were outplayed at every point; their ponies were too slow, and their talent too mediocre to cope with their distinguished opponents. Hurjee Singh was the first to re-open the true account by scoring off a very pretty dribble. Beatson added another after two minutes' more play, and when the period closed the first team had added 2 goals and 4 subsidiaries to their score. Score: First team—Goals, 6 su; bsidiories, 8; to *nil*.

Third Quarter.—This round bore a striking family resemblance to the last, and the scoring of the first team was exactly the same. Sir Pertab secured one of the true goals and Major Beatson the other. Score: First team—Goals, 8; subsidiaries, 12; to *nil*. Time, 32 mins. and 13 secs.

Fourth Quarter.—In the last seven minutes of play, the second team showed to better advantage than they had done at any period of the game. Play was much faster, but the wearers of the orange and black jerseys could never get through the line of defence, and though Man Singh made several good attempts, he was too poorly backed up to prevail. Just before time was called Dhokal Singh put the ball between the flags, which left the first team winners by 9 goals and 12 subsidiaries to love. All through the second team were outpaced and out-played and were no match for their powerful rivals. The match this evening will be between the 2nd Bombay Lancers and the 1st Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, when a more interesting game may be expected.

THE BENI-ISRAEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the issue of your contemporary of 16th September, 1893, "H. B." makes a number of statements, which are far from being the truth, and rather disparaging to a worthy community, who are exerting themselves in every way to go up to the higher level of their Western kinsmen. Between the lines, and, in fact, in the very wording of the article itself it is apparent that the writer casts reflection on the origin of the Beni-Israels, in such expressions as "the regular Jews," "real Jews"; although at the very commencement granting their descent from Jews and nothing but Jews. It would appear also from the praise bestowed on Mr. Haeem Samuel that "H. B." considers him the ideal of the Beni-Israelites and an example for future generations. This "Chief Rabbi," this "really learned Rabbi," has completely fascinated "H. B." much more than even the irritating and fascinating anomoly—Beni-Israel.

Mr. Haeen Samuel is neither Rabbi—nor Chief Rabbi—no more Rabbi than I am—on the contrary "his invitations as well as all communal rights have been stopped and also prohibited from making any Berakoth on the scroll in any Synagogue or Prayer Hall" (*vide* Jewish Chronicle 1-9-93).

Far from being the very backward community represented, they are advancing rapidly from the intellectual slumber of twenty centuries to a higher educational and social status. Individuals of this community are to be found in nearly all the honorable walks in life. H. E. the Governor of Bombay in his address at the Beni-Israelite School, on the 7th March of this year, said: "I being the descendant of soldiers have the pleasure of making the acquaintance of a community, which during the whole of this century, and even before it, I believe, supplied many gallant and loyal soldiers to the Bombay Army in India." But "H. B." would make us believe that these gallant soldiers often rise only to non-commissioned officers yet if the facts be known a majority of both men on the pensioned and active list have risen to commissioned officers.

The following "This cannot but indicate that the inherent faculties and talents of Beni-Israel girls are at least equal if not superior to those of the girls of other advanced and educated races" (*vide* school report 1889-90) will show that not only the men but the girls have "in their features undeniable evidence of relationship," and also the intellectual fire of the old Jewish race. The Key-note of the whole article by "H. B." is in the sentence "They have received much more than their proportionate share of benevolence and attention," which accounts for his bitter running down and prejudice of the Beni-Israelites. Thinking that no objections would be raised by pen from what he supposed a non-educated community thus acting up to the late Mr. Bradlaugh's remarks in the speech delivered at the annual Anglo-Jewish Association dinner on the 13th May, 1889: "Persecution is only possible where the oppressed are ignorant; where they cannot resist with brain and pen the tyranny that threatens them, and we may hope that the traditions of Englishmen will stop the reviler, the foot shall stand and the tongue shall speak, and the pen be used to vindicate rights of the oppressed in all parts of the world." Mr. "H. B." is a prophet in his own way, and has future visions of the Beni-Israelites being still in the intellectual sleep, another thousand years hence. When the poor fishermen of Brittany (France) who are in the low state of education can produce an Ernest Renan, it is not impossible for the Beni-Israelite community producing a Mendelssohn, Beaconsfield, and a Heine. But Mr. "H. B." knows better, and would be very good, indeed, if in one of his prophetic visions could kindly tell us positively if England would produce another Shakespeare and a Milton, another Bacon, and an Isaac Newton.

A BENI-ISRAELITE.

The Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd September 1893 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1892 of 238,910 maunds and Rs. 1,505 in the earnings.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thomas Blaney presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, E. B. Carroll, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dinsha Edulje Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Furdunjee Nusserwanjee Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawalla, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Jugmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navrojee Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Purshotamdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, G.W. Roughton, and Tribhowandas Varjiwandas.

SEWERAGE OF THE UMARKHARI DRAINAGE DISTRICT.

The Corporation resumed discussion on the proposition of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, seconded by Dr. N. N. Katrak, that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction should be given to the immediate carrying out of the sewerage of the Umerkhari Drainage District at the estimated cost of Rs. 3,47,464, including 15 per cent. for contingencies, and to the payment thereof, out of surplus and other available loan fund balances, pending the raising of the loan.

Mr. Cotton suggested that the Municipal Commissioner should put before them some facts as to what would be done about the silting of drains. Mr. Acworth at some length explained the means to be adopted to prevent the nuisance.

The proposition was then put to vote and carried.

STORM-WATER DRAIN AT BYCULLA.

Dr. Furdunji N. Bisni, in accordance with a notice of motion, proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to estimate the cost for laying a storm-water drain on the Parel Road, at Byculla, and near the Byculla station, that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation would be prepared to sanction such outlay thereon as might be necessary.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he had already informed Dr. Bisni, in the correspondence that passed between them on the subject, that the work of building drains at Byculla would be taken in hand before the next monsoon. The cost of carrying out the work had been put down in the budget for the ensuing year.

Dr. Bisni, thereupon, withdrew his proposition.

IMPROVING THE BORA MUSJID LANE.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, with a view to improving the Bora Musjid Lane, sanction should be given to the acquisition of 977 square yards of land belonging to the family of the late Mr. Jijibhoy Dadabhoy, and to authorise the Commissioner to acquire the land on the best terms possible and to resell or reserve for Municipal use the frontage, the estimated cost Rs. 25,300, including 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition would be met out of surplus cash balance. That subject to the sanction of the Corporation being accorded to the acquisition of the land, sanction should also be given to the Commissioner's applying to Government to acquire the same, under the Land Acquisition Act, as there appeared to be no reasonable likelihood of the ground being obtained by private negotiations.

Dr. Katrak seconded the proposition and Mr. Carroll and Mr. Roughton supported it.

Mr. D. E. Vacha said that he was doubtful as to whether the locality in question would be improved by the proposed scheme being carried out. It was not such a congested locality as it was represented to be. There were several congested streets and bye-lanes in the Fort and other parts of the city where the money might be better spent.

Mr. Shroff considered that the proposed scheme would be a great improvement.

Mr. Kabraji supported the motion, which was carried.

INCREASING THE STRENGTH AND PAY OF THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

Mr. George Cotton proposed that the following be recorded:—Letter to the President, No. 5389A, Judicial Department, dated 28th August, 1893, from Mr. Acting Secretary Whitworth, forwarding Government Resolution No. 5389, same Department and same date; and stating that her Majesty's Secretary of State has sanctioned the scheme for increasing the strength and pay of the Bombay City Police, and that, as regards the question of the apportionment of the cost of the force between Government and the Corporation, his Lordship is unable to admit the validity of the grounds on which the Corporation claim to be relieved of all pecuniary liability on account of the City Police, and that from the date of the introduction of the scheme for increasing the force, the Corporation will be required, under Section 62 (a) of the Municipal Act, to provide and to pay to Government three-fourths of the annual expenses thereof.

On the motion of Mr. Dinshaw Wacha the following rider was added to the proposition:—"That the President should be requested to ask Government to favour the Corporation with a copy of the despatch of her Majesty's Secretary of State for India referred to in the letter.

The proposition with the rider was carried.

THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

On the motion of Mr. Vacha the consideration of the Commissioner's Administration Report for 1892-93, together with the Standing Committee's "Review" hereof, and the Report of the Municipal Auditor was postponed until the next monthly meeting.

WATERING ROADS BY MEANS OF HOSE AND STAND-PIPES.

The Corporation on the motion of Mr. Shroff recorded a memorandum, dated the 25th August, 1893, from the Commissioner, submitting the information asked for by the Corporation in their resolution, dated 31st July, 1893, on the subject of the introduction of the proposed system of watering roads by means of hose and stand-pipes. In moving the proposition Mr. Shroff said that he was of opinion that instead of ordering some unheard things from England the system of watering roads by means of hose and stand-pipes, in vogue at Calcutta, might be followed with advantage. If that system was followed in Bombay the cruelty practised upon ill-fed and emaciated bullocks yoked to water-carts would be done away with.

The Executive Engineer in his report to the Commissioner on the subject, said: "I have the honor to report that from the budgetted grant of last year the following articles were obtained through Messrs. John Fleming and Co. for the sum of Rs. 3,620 for the purpose of watering the roads:—(1) 49 Nos. 2½ inches hydrants of Morris' improved pattern. (2) 1,500 running feet of Merryweather's patent 2½ india-rubber-lined canvas hose. (3) 12 Morris' patent spray nozzles. (4) 6 light wrought-iron hose reels or carriers. The work of watering the public streets was tried by means of the appliances above referred to, but without much success. The operation was found inconvenient to the public traffic and impracticable in working on account of the great size and length of the hose and the absence of the means of rolling it up while in use. The 49 hydrants being useful to the Water Department, they have been made over at a valuation of Rs. 13·40 each to that Department, 600 feet of hose have likewise been handed over for use in the Public Markets, and another 600 feet, to the Fire Brigade. The remaining 300 feet of hose and the rest of the articles are yet in store. The proposal of watering the roads directly from the pipes has not been abandoned, but further particulars regarding more suitable appliances have been obtained, and it is decided to get out from England Messrs. Merrywether & Son's street watering apparatus with Merrywether's non-kinkable red vulcanized hose. The apparatus consists of a drum carried on two wheels and a hose wound round the drum. The mode of working the apparatus is simple. A stand pipe is fixed either on to 2, ferrule or a fire hydrant and one end of the hose is connected with the ferrule or hydrant. The reel or drum is dragged on its wheels along the street by a cooly, whilst another cooly holds the other end of the hose and waters the road. Instead of the ordinary canvas hose it is proposed to have non-kinkable red vulcanized hose. The canvas hose does not appear to be suitable for the purpose, as when wrapped on the reel while empty, it lies so close round the drum that when the water is turned on there is some difficulty in forcing its way through the hose, while the non-kinkable red vulcanized hose appears to be free from this objection. The use of this class of hose will, it is hoped, ensure the apparatus working efficiently, as its special feature is the facility it affords to the passage of the water wailst coiled on the drum. It is not intended to purchase a large number of these materials, but your sanction has been obtained for ordering out appliances which would cost Rs. 1,350 to be met out of the budgetted grant of Rs. 6,000 for the current year. These articles are expected to come out shortly, when they will be duly tried, and if found successful an application will be made to you for the purchase of a few more.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

ILL FEELING BETWEEN HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS AT NASSIK.

APPEAL FROM AN ORDER OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

At the High Court, Appellate Side, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, yesterday, an application was made in the matter of Manaykhan Chandkhan and other Mahomedans of Zola in the Zillah of Nassik, praying the Court to call for the record and proceedings in connection with an order made by the District Magistrate and Collector of Nassik, and direct that the said order shall be forthwith cancelled. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff, appeared for the petitioners.

Mr. Kirkpatrick read the petition which, among other things, stated that the petitioners, in common with other Mahomedans of Zola, had been accustomed to worship at certain mosques there. On the 7th inst., the District Magistrate of Nassik, at the request of certain Hindus, issued an order prescribing the route to be taken during a forthcoming Hindu festival by a certain Hindu procession called the Balaji procession, which was not to pass by any mosque on any day between the 10th and 17th inst., but on the 18th and 19th inst., it was permitted to pass by two of the mosques between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m., each day. On the 20th inst., (Friday) it was to be allowed to pass by three other mosques, at the same hours of the day. The last-named day was a day in each week on which large numbers of Mahomedans are accustomed to assemble in the mosques for worship. Clause 5 of the District Magistrate's order was to the effect that no musical instrument except one gong was to be played by the Hindus, within 15 paces on each side of a mosque, during the procession, which was not to halt in front of a mosque, and there was to be no shouting while passing the mosque. The sixth clause ran thus:—"Mahomedans are not to assemble at mosques while the procession is passing. If they try to do so the mosque may be locked up." Until last year, the Hindus of Zola had always, on the occasions of religious festivals, abstained from beating gongs or tom-toms or playing musical instruments when passing Mahomedan mosques, or from making any noise which might disturb persons worshipping therein, and the petitioners submitted they ought not to be permited now to adopt a practice which would necessarily have that effect. The beating of a gong within 15 paces of a mosque most seriously interfered with the workship of persons assembled there, and would invariably give much offence and annoyance to the Mahomedan community at Zola. By their religious law, Mahomedans were required to pray to God five times in every 24 hours, and for this purpose they were in the habit of visiting the mosque. Other religious observances also took place in the mosques at various times during each day, such as reading the Koran, prayers for the prophet Mahomed, &c., so tkat at Zola, where there is a numerous Mahomedan population, the mosques are in constant use during both day and night. The portion of the order, which forbids Mahomedans to assemble at three mosques while the Hindu procession is passing, and threatens to lock up the mosque, was, the petitioners said, unreasonable and unjust, and an infringement of the religious rights and privileges of Mahomedans. The petitioners had no desire to interfere in any way with the due celebration of Hindu festivals, but they claimed for themselves and other Mahomedans at Zola the same protection in their religious worship that was acceded to Hindus, and they submitted that the free exercise by the Hindus of their religious rights or privileges did not require the curtailment of the religious rights and privileges which, from time immemorial, had been enjoyed by the Mahomedans. Petitioners referred to an order made by this Court in the year 1859 in the case of Oosman Valad Ismailjee and others. On the 24th September last, by order of the District Magistrate of Nassik, the Patelki mosque at Zola was closed and locked up in order that a Hindu procession might pass it with music. The Mahomedans were thus precluded from using the mosque for their afternoon prayer, which lasts from 3-30 to 4-15 p.m. every day. Petitioners said it was not unusual in Bombay and elsewhere for the police to prohibit the use of gongs and musical instruments by persons going in procession through the public streets when passing places of worship. Petitioners submitted that it was not unreasonable to ask that similar protection should be given to them and their fellow-worshipers in the mosque at Zola. They submitted that the order of the District Magistrate of Nassik was an order which he had no power to make, was unjust to petioners and other Mahomedan inhabitants of Zola and was an unnecessary interference with the liberty of worship to which they are entittled, and they were apprehensive that the order, if carried out, would create much ill-feeling and animosity between the Hindus and Mahomedans of the District, and they prayed the Court, to call for the proceedings and direct that the order shall be forthwith cancelled.

The order in the case of Oosman valud Ismailjee, referred to above, was made by Mr. W. E. Frere and R. Craige, Puisne Judges of the Sudder Adawlat, and was as follows:—The Court cannot agree with the Magistrate in the view he takes in this case. The Mahomedans in Agashee, some years ago, built a mosque near the high road, and they now petitioned that the Hindus should be prevented from playing music on a part of the high road to the disturbance their devotions. The Magistrate considers all street music a nuisance, but declines to prohibit the music in question, lest it should appear that he was taking the part of one sect of community against the other. He also declines prohibiting all street music as impolitic, and likely to cause all sects to imagine that their religious ceremonies were being interfered with. The street music, that is music used in procession going along the street, is no part of a religious ceremony among any sects with whom the courts are acquainted. It forms no part of their prayer or praise any more than the dead march at a military funeral is part of the burial service among Christians, Music in temples, forming a part of the religious worship must be respected, but the liberty to use it in procession should only be conceded when it does not interfere with the liberty of others. The right of praying in their mosques must be secured to the Mahomedans as long as their prayers are not a nuisance to others, and the Hindus may be allowed to accompany their procession with music as long as their music is not a nuisance to others; but whenever it becomes a nuisance, it ought, the Judges think, to be prohibited. The Court must, therefore, as it is not a part of religious worship, prohibit the Hindus playing music in the street near the mosque and whenever applied to by any seet or religion, the Court will defend their worship from being interrupted in the same way. And they feel very confident that people will very soon see the justice of the order. The Court, therefore, directs the Magistrate to comply with the petition of the Mahomedans, and to explain to the Hindus that their religious observances are not interfered with by this order; that their religion does not require that music should be played in processions, and they must cease to play it when it disturbs the prayers in the mosque: for that the Government allow all parties to enjoy their liberty, so long as it does not injure others; but that all must forego the use of their liberty when enjoyment of it becomes a nuisance to others, and that the rule is not applicable to them alone, but to all the subjects of Government. Extract from the above proceedings should be forwarded to the Magistrate of Thana under the usual precept.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the Court could interfere with that portion of the order which permitted the use of the gong by the Hindus near a mosque during the hours of worship therein. The question really was whether the Court could interfere with an order of a magistrate, giving a right to one section of the community, which interfered with the established legal right of worship enjoyed for many years by another section of the community. The lerned counsel read and commented upon section 44 of Act 4 of 1880.

Mr. Justice Candy: How can we interfere with the discretion of the District Magistrate in making the order?

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the Court had inherent power to do so. The order might be dealt with on two grounds, namely, that the Magistrate had exceeded his power, and independently of that altogether, the High Court had inherent power to interfere with an order of a Magistrate if the order interfered with the legal rights of a section of the community. This Court had power to interere independently of the charter and the Criminal Procedure Code. The learned counsel referred to section 15 of the Royal Charter Act, which was carried out by the High Court Letters Patent. He submitted that, according to the whole scheme of criminal legislation, the High Court has power to interfere with an order of a magistrate which deals with the conflicting rights of different sections of the community unless such right was taken away by special legislation. The Bengal Courts had dealt with orders made by magistrates under the Police Act, Act 5 of 1861. The learned counsel referred to a decision of this Court, holding that it had no right to interfere with an order made by a magistrate. It was a criminal ruling of an ordinary court, and the learned counsel challenged it, saying it was wrong. If it was not wrong, then he said it did not apply here. If it was right, he said there would be no remedy at all. A part of the order was to be carried out next Friday, and there was no use filing a suit after giving a month's notice. The petitioners must have their remedy here or nowhere; they must have their remedy now or never. He said their Lordships had the power to interfere under section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Justice Candy: How can we possibly cancel the order? We must give notice to the other side to show cause.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he did not see why the matter should not come on Wednesday. Admitting that there was a practical difficulty, he submitted, the Court could deal with a matter of this kind.

Mr. Justice Fulton said it was quite impossible for this Court, without full consideration, to set aside an order of this kind.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the Court could meet the difficulty. The Hindus had been seeking an additional privilege, and the Magistrate wanted to curtail the legal rights of the Mahomedans. It would be a deplorable thing if their rights were thus curtailed.

Mr. Justice Fulton said that, if the Hindus disturbed the Mahomedans while at prayer, by beating gongs, there was a section of the Penal Code to proceed against them for disturbing people who were at worship.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the Magistrate's order was not only a permissive order in one sense, but it was a prohibitive order in another sense. A section of of the community said it was binding on their consciences that they should perform worship in their mosques at certain hours of the day; and it was unfortunate that the Magistrate's order should prohibit then from doing what was binding on their consciences, and that it should grant a privilege to another section, which they had not before enjoyed or claimed. There were some cases which the learned counsel would refer to if their Lordships had not made up their minds on the point.

Mr. Justice Fulton: If you look at the latter part of section 435, you will see that we cannot even call for the papers in the matter.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said his clients were in this difficult position. If in face of the Magistrate's order, they carried on their worship, they would be liable; and if they proceeded against the Hindoos for disturbing them at worship by playing the gong they would seek protection under the Magistrate's order. They learned counsel admitted there was a difficulty, but the Court could find a way, so that the Magistrate's order should not deprive one section of the community of a legal right in order to grant a privilege to another section of it, He asked if it would not be possible to stay the order until the question of its legality was determined.

Mr. Justice Candy: Has there been any riot yet at Nasik?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Not yet, but they are apprehensive of a riot next Friday.

Mr. Justice Candy: We don't think we can interfere with the Magistrate's order; but we will give our reasons in writing to-morrow.

THE TRAGEDY AT DALHOUSIE.

A DOUBLE murder of the most awful description occurred at the Brewery, Dalhousie, at 6 p.m., last night. It appears that Mr. A. E. Marsden, the head of the branch of Meakin's Brewery at Dalhousie, had for some time past been unhappy in his domestic relations with his wife and grown up son and daughter, and that yesterday he was stung past all endurance by the repeated nagging he has been known to receive, and took the lives of both wife and son, while the daughter lies in a very critical condition and is not expected to recover. The first intimation received of the tragedy was a note written by Mr. Marsden himself to Mr. Barton, the Assistant Commissioner, requesting him to send down and arrest him, and stating that he had shot his wife, son and daughter. A strong guard of the police was at once sent for, and Mr. Barton, with Dr. O'Neil, the Civil Surgeon, proceeded to the Brewery, but too late to render any material assistance. The wife and son were lying, shot dead, in the bed room of the house, while Mr. Marsden was in possession and armed with the same revolver with which he had shot them. Hence, as neither the officers nor the police guard had firearms or rifles of any description, it was not deemed safe to tackle a desperate and armed man who seemed capable of going amok and shooting any and everyone. The night also was pitch dark, and though Mr. Marsden was seen and heard moving about on the path leading from his house to the Brewery, it was decided to be best to occupy the house, which was at once done, with orders to the police to capture the murderer if he re-entered it, and the officers returned to see what steps should be taken farther. Mr. Barton had made all preparations for sending an urgent requisition on the Officer Commanding the Depot for 100 or 200 men to be present early this morning, with orders to scour the adjoining country and hunt Mr. Marsden down and shoot him if necessary. When late in the night, one of the police came up to say he had quietly and voluntarily surrendered. He was accordingly taken to the *hawalat*, where he remains strongly guarded in the cell pending trial and remand to the Sessions Court. Early this morning Mr. Barton and Dr. O'Neil again repaired to the Brewery, and an inquest and post-mortem examination were held on the two bodies lying within the house, from which it is abundantly shown how they came by their death. Mr. Marsden is in no way reticent regarding his doings last night, and is believed to have made a voluntary confession before the Assistant Commissioner. His defence is that, in some way his son threatened his life, as his father was continually finding fault with his work, and upbraiding his idleness, and that the father then shot him, 2 or 3 times, through the head. The mother was either present, or came in to the bedroom on hearing the reports, and her husband then shot her also through the head. Lastly, the daughter, a fine grown up girl of 20 or 21, entered the room to see what was the matter, and her father shot her, the bullet passing through the cheeks. She turned and fled up the path leading to Dalhousie, but her father must have followed her, as the *syce*, who was the only one present at any of the murders, saw Mr. Marsden bend over the girl's prostrate body and shoot her again right through the head. In spite of this she seems to have struggled on some distance, and was then picked up by a party sent from Fairfields, Dr. Keatley's residence, and brought into his house, where she lies with two or three bullets in her head. She is not expected to live. On completing his work Mr. Marsden returned to the house and sent off several letters and telegrams, admitting his crime, and requesting the head of the firm at Kasauli to send some one to take over the Brewery, after which he went to the pumping room and drew off the night's supply of beer required for next day, and awaited the coming of the police.

This awful catastrophe has created a profound sensation at Dalhousie, where such a thing has never been known before, Mr. Marsden is well known as a shikaree, and his revolver practice last night was most deadly, each bullet telling on the head of each of his victims. He was not drunk or in any way mad, and offered no resistance to the police on being captured. In fact he gave himself up directly his Brewery night's work was done. No reason can be assigned for this dreadful series of murders beyond that already stated, that he was miserable and unhappy at home. He is a Mason, and the shook to the Lodge here is felt very keenly, especially as he has always been known to be a very shrewd, and clever man, and an exceptionally capable brewer and brewery manager. He leaves behind him the one girl already mentioned, and three or four younger children at school.

From another correspondent.—On Wednesday morning Dalhousie was horrified by learning that on Tuesday evening Mr. A. E. Marsden had murdered his wife and son, a young man 20 years of age, and wounded his daughter most seriously. Mr. Marsden is brewer to Messrs. Meakin and Co., whose brewery is situated in the Punch Pul Khud, a mile from Dalhousie on the old Pathankote road. Dr. O'Neil, Civil Surgeon of Dalhousie, on learning of the murder, at once hurried down to the brewery. Mrs Marsden and the son were found in the bedroom each lying in in a pool of blood and quite dead. Miss Marsden had been conveyed to the house of Captain Donlea. The murder was committed by means of a revolver, and it would seem that the victims must have been close to the murderer, as the wounds, which were all in the head, were darkened all round with gun-powder. The son had three wounds. The daughter was shot through the face and in the head. It is feared that a bullet is lodged in her head. She lies in an exceedingly precarious condition. The murderer calmed down immediately the dreadful deed was accomplished, and it is said wrote a letter to be Assistant Comissioner asking to be arrested. He was found pursuing his usual avocations in the brewery, and was at once arrested.

Some years ago a brother of Marsden's committed suicide in the same brewery. Presumably, therefore, there is insanity in the family.

The brewery, with the detached residence, is situated in a most picturesque spot. Mr. Marsden was an excitable man, but one who was fond of his work. Much sympathy is expressed for Miss Marsden.

Post mortem examinations have been held and enquiries are proceeding.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Tuesday, October 17.—Vigil of Saint Luke Evangelist. 6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 429, 235 and 425.
Wednesday, October 18.—Feast of St. Luke, Evangelist. 7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion. Hymns 425, 429 and 221.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

Tuesday, 6 p.m.—Choral Evensong, with Sermon.
Wednesday, 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST (AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH,) COLABA.

Wednesday, October 18.—St. Luke Evangelist.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

MUNK'SCODLAGTONE isemployed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE MISSION AT KABUL.

KABUL, 6th October.

IN my letter of 5th October I had personally conducted the Mission to their residence at Indaki, and reserved my description of the accommodation for my next letter, which I had no intention of despatching so soon; but as we were received by the Amir yesterday I had better give you an account of it whilst the event and speeches are fresh in my mind.

The main building at first struck one as an oval, but I find that it consists of two parallel side walls with semi-circular ends; one of these ends forms the entrance hall, with some side offices; the central or reception room is rectangular, and the further end forms a pleasant bed-room, looking out over the Chardeh Valley and Paghman Range. The rooms are furnished more or less in European style, the carpets are handsome English ones, the armchairs are handsomely upholstered in velvets of various colours, and most comfortable. The centre of the room has a row of four pillars down it supporting the roof; on each side are five large windows, opening to the floor and looking out on to a wide vernandah some 6 feet below the floor level. These have handsome red stuff curtains, with deep blue valances and gilt cornices. Between the pillars stand two huge red and white glass candelabras, about 8 feet high, lamps and chandeliers hang from the ceiling, brackets for candles are numerous on the walls, and two large mirrors complete the glasswork in the room. What strikes one most is the ceiling, a similar ceiling being also attached to the verandahs outside. It consists of tin plates, brassed over, giving them the effect of gilt; upon this neat patterns in red and green have been stencilled; these plates are joined by a beading, and the general effect is excellent. The material is very cheap, and these ceilings were turned out of Mr. Pyne's workshops at Kabul. The site of the garden and house has been cut down into tarraces, and the house is on the highest part, and has been surrounded with several small terraces planted with flowers. A large flight of steps leads up there. On one side of the entrance gate to the garden, but on a higher terrace, is a row of four good rooms, looking out on to a garden of roses and masses of petunias. These have been comfortably fitted with rugs of various kinds. My own room has a Turkoman carpet some 28 feet long and 10 broad. The Amir had kindly provided a very handsome set of bedding for each of the officers of the Mission. I no longer recognise my own humble camp bed with its red Austrian blankets; my mattrass is of red velvet lined with green silk, my pillow is blue flowered silk with red "kinkob" ends; the two quilts are things of beauty: one is gold and silver "kinkob" with three broad bands of silver lace round the edge, and lined with red silk; the other is also very handsome "kinkob," covered with small flowers, a deep border of purple velvet and lining of purple silk. These articles are so much too good for my humble wants that I have placed them on chairs, and gaze at them reverently from afar. In the garden is another set of quarters, one above the other in terraces; the upper one accommodates the office and native subordinates, and in the lower are three rooms occupied by Messrs. Clarke, Donald and Abdur Rahim, Khan Bahadur. In front of this is a large open "baradari," with a fountain in the centre, which is apparently intended for Durbars and the transaction of business.

Our followers have long line of huts along one of the garden walls and are all living in the greatest luxury, fruit and sweets galore (so much so that the faculty at last put its foot down and cut down the allowance), meat daily and lots of ghee, and what more can a follower want to ensure perfect happiness, when he is also well clothed with a couple of blankets and a posteen. Outside the walls of the garden are our horses, mules, and camels.

On the 3rd and 4th we were resting from the fatigues of the journey, and settling down generally in our quarters. The Amir sent to ask after our health and to welcome us to Kabul, the bearer of the messages being the Sipah Salar. On the 4th General Ghulam Haidar again came to arrange for Sir M. Durand to visit the Amir, and it was settled that we should be called for at 11 a.m. next day and driven over in carriages. The Amir's present residence at Kila Hashim Khan is some two miles off across the valley, under the opposite hills; and a good road leads to it, planted nearly the whole way with poplars; this residence is a summer villa, not one of the Amir's big palaces; it was lately purchased by the Amir from a merchant of Kabul. At 11 o'clock General Ghulam Haidar called for Sir Mortimer, and the same carriges were provided for our use which we had previously used on the 2nd, when we arrived in Kabul, Sir Mortimer, the Siph Salar and Lieutenant Manners-Smith entered the first carriage; the next contained Colonel Elles, Dr. Fenn and Mr. Pyne; the third, Sardar Mahomed Afzul Khan, the British Agent at Kabul, Lieutenant McMahon, and Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadur; the fourth, Mr. Donald, Mr. Clarke, and Hakim Abdur Rahim, Khan Bahadur. The whole of our troops were turned out for the occasion and looked very smart; they consisted of 1 duffadar, 1 trumpeter, and 2 sowars of the 9th B. L., and I am sure Hodson would have felt proud of them. We had a small party of the Sipah Salar's cavalry as escort,—the same corps we have had with us from Landi Khana. The road winds across the Chardeh Valley, and as it had been carefully watered for three days, was perfect going. The approach to the Amir's residence is pretty, the latter part being through well wooded field and orchards, in which the troops of the Amir's personal escort were encamped. A troop of Usbeg cavalry were drawn up near the gate, which did not admit of carriages entering, so Sir Mortimer alighted and walked through the garden on foot. On the left of the walk was drawn up a guard-of-honour, composed of detachments from various regiments, scarlet and dull yellow coated infantry on the right; next these were some of the Amir's bodyguard cavalry, in neat brown uniforms and long black boots, wearing hats of fox or squirrel skin, and next them another detachment of Shah-i-Risala, with similar uniform, but wearing Astakhan caps. On the left were a party of the Usbeg cavalry, in canary coloured tunics, looking very picturesque in their shaggy sheepskin hats, coming down to the shoulders. On their left were ranged 12 Gardner guns, covered with red cases. I was informed that one of these had been made in the Amir's workshops. Next to these machine guns were two Hotchkiss quick firers, made in the Amir's workshops, one a 6 pounder and the other a 3-pounder; they had not yet been browned or completely fitted, but seemed excellent and the breech mechanism worked perfectly. We had an opportunity of seeing these by the invitation of General Ghulam Haidar, when we were leaving. These guns have been proved and were fired satisfactorily.

On approaching the house a portico or shamiana was seen outside, richly carpetted with Turkoman rugs; on one side a number of chairs had been placed facing the open Durbar-room. These chairs were for the more ordinary Durbaris, but there were not more than 30 or 40 present. Stepping forward from this the Amir's eldest son, Sardar Habibulla, came out to welcome Sir Mortimer and the officers of the Mission. He wore a scarlet uniform, richly laced with gold and had two Afghan orders on. After the usual Persian salutation he said the few English words "How are you? Welcome." After the officers had been introduced to him, and he had shaken hands with them, the Sardar conducted Sir Mortimer up a few steps into the room in which the Amir was awaiting him. It was quite open to the front, and looked out on a sea of petunias, with a reservoir of water between the beds ending in a large fountain. On one side of this room, which was not more than 35 feet long by half this breadth, were arranged chairs of handsome English pattern for the officers of the Mission, in front of which were placed tables, covered with plates of grapes, peaches, &c. On the other side of the room was a row of chairs for the Amir's chief officials. The Amir had an armchair placed next a round table at the end of the room, so that he sat facing Sir Mortimer Durand. As we entered he came forward to the middle of the room, leaning slightly on his stick, and welcomed Sir Mortimer most cordially. The officers of the Mission were then introduced to him, and he welcomed and shook hands with them all. He then asked the Envoy to be seated, and the other officers took their places according to rank. Hakim Abdur Rahim, the Persian Secretary, was placed at Sir Mortimer's left hand, in order to interpret should need arise, but his services were not called into requisition, as the conversation between the Amir and Sir Mortimer was conducted personally in Persian. In the row of chairs on the opposite side of the room were seated in order the eldest son, Sardar Habibulla, the second son, Sardar Nasrulla, the Sipah Salar, General Ghulam Haidar, Sardar Mahomed Yusuf Khan, the Amir's uncle, and Mr. Pyne; beyond these were three or four other officials, and a few persons of less consideration stood round the door. The usual mutual inquiries regarding health and welfare, demanded by Persian etiquette, were interchanged, including inquiries on the Amir's part as to the health of the Viceroy. Sir Mortimer then said that he had heard from the Viceroy the previous day, and that His Excellency had desired him to thank the Amir warmly for the manner in which the Mission had been received from the time of its entering Afghanistan. On his own part Sir Mortimer added his thanks for the "truly royal hospitality" extended to us, and brought to the Amir's notice the care and attention shown to the Mission by the Sipah Salar, saying that everything possible had been done for their comfort.

The Amir replied that he had appointed the Sipah Salar to conduct the Mission to Kabul, as being the most capable man he could find, and one upon whom he could depend. He then went on to dwell upon his friendship with the British Government—a friendship now extending over thirteen years. He said it was a source of great gratification to him that the British Government had sent as Envoy to Afghanistan an official of such high and confidential position as Sir Mortimer Durand, one moreover well versed in the Persian language, with whom he could personally discuss all matters of State and bring about the settlement of all points of difference. That to settle big affairs of State big men were required; smaller men had neither the power nor knowledge to do so. That big men had previously come to Afghanistan, but it had been for the purpose of war, and not as bearers of peace and goodwill; he further said that it was a source of regret to him that he had been unable meet the Viceroy, but that for the last three or four years he had suffered severely from gout, and had been unable to walk much. On the other hand, the Viceroy had been unable to leava India. That, as a matter of fact, Kabul was nearer Simla than Hyderabad, but that by means of railways the latter place was much nearer. He had lately constantly tried change of air, and had now much improved in health, but that he still could not walk very far. Sir Mortimer said that he too had been very ill four years ago and had been unable to walk at all, but that he was now quite well, and hoped soon to see His Highness also as strong and well as ever, and able to walk any distance. On which the Amir laughingly reproached him for not writing to tell him all about this at the time. That was not the way, he said, to treat an old friend. The Amir then spoke in Pashtu to Mr. Donald, who he had heard was very proficient in the language. He said that as a young man he could speak Pashtu fluently; afterwards in Turkistan he had hardly spoken at all for many years and had got rusty, but had now recovered his facility of speaking; that to learn to speak a language one must live amongst the people and that it could not be acquired from books.

The Amir is fond of tea, which is served without milk, weak and hot in glasses, in Russian fashion; we were all provided with glasses held in silver stands with handles. The interview went on for over half an hour, and as the occasion was purely ceremonial Sir M. Durand suggested that he had troubled the Amir long enough. He then took leave, the Amir shaking hands again with all the British officers. The Amir Abdur Rahman looks little more than five and forty to fifty years of age, younger than he did at Rawalpindi. He was plainly dressed in black froak-coat and trousers, with an Astrakhan cap. His manners were very polite and most cordial throughout. He is now in better health than he has been for a long time. Friday, the Mussulman Sunday, no business interview has taken place.

Our natural history studies still continue, and the following is one of the latest facts. It is entitled "The ambitious osprey and the giant masheer." On the banks of the Father of Rivers, the mighty Indus, there once lived a pair of Indian ospreys or fishing eagles. These birds are noted for their affection and attachment to each other. This pair lived a life of ease and happiness, catching the numerous fish with which the river abounded, and the delicate "palla" and the young and juicy mahseer formed their daily food. One day a fisherman, a white man—and therefore of voracious habits—from the neighbouring home of ferocious soldiery, known as D.—I.—K.—came and took up his abode, for the purpose of fishing, near the resort of the ospreys. On the first day of his arrival he noticed the affectionate pair engaged in their daily vocation of fishing. On the next day he noticed that there was only one, which appeared to be greatly perturbed in its mind, flying hither and thither, and uttering the shrill scream by which the osprey relieves its feelings; it especially kept circling round and round one large pool in the stream. The fisherman fished in the vicinity with varied success for a day or two, and the osprey continued to evince the same uneasiness. At last the fisherman reflected that the cause of its haunting this pool was the presence of fish in it, and he determined to try his fortune.

After several casts he at last hooked what he thought must be a grand fish, and after a desperate struggle the fish was brought to the landing net. He had noticed something attached to the fish, but what was his intense astonishment in taking it out of the water to find the body of an osprey firmly affixed to it. What had happened was only too plain: the ambitious osprey seeing a large fish had struck him, but unfortunately too far back near the tail; the osprey had miscalculated his own strength and the size of the fish which, not being disabled at once dived; the unfortunate bird had struck the giant mahseer so firmly that he was unable to extricate his claws sufficiently rapidly and was drawn below the swirling waters of the Indus. The ambitious osprey died and the giant mahseer was caught by the fisherman.

Note.—The fisherman unfortunately did not weigh the fish; its weight would have been interesting; he was also unable to state how the fish got on in the two or three days during which he carried his uncomfortable burden under water. Any lights on this curious incident from other observers would be valuable to science.—*Pioneer.*

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1893-94 up to 10th October are as follows:—

In the month of August 1893.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	31,30,037	1,01,87,385	1,33,17,422
Exports	10,81,295	23,73,730	34,55,695
Net Imports	20,48,072	78,13,655	98,61,727

To the end of the month of August 1893.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	1,15,60,360	7,19,62,141	8,35,22,501
Exports	88,20,516	73,37,137	1,61,57,653
Net Imports	27,39,841	6,46,25,004	6,73,64,848

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1893-94.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of August 1893	18,27,740	1,86,81,886	2,05,09,626
To the end of the month of August, 1893 (Progressive)	59,29,359	3,65,13,245	4,24,42,604

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of August 1893	14,00,014	77,00,026	91,00,040
To the end of the month of August 1893 (Progressive)	59,00,386	2,50,29,843	3,09,30,229

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue to date, compared with the Estimates for the year 1893-94:—

Latest Month.	In Oct. 1893. Bengal.	In Sept 1893. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	45,52,500	20,00,000	65,52,500
Actual	39,69,145	18,69,600	58,38,745
Better than Estimate	..	..	..
Worse than Estimate	5,83,355	1,30,400	7,13,755

Seven sales of Bengal opium and six months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Oct. 1893. Bengal.	To end of Sept. 1893. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	3,18,67,500	82,00,000	4,00,67,500
Actual	2,86,17,705	60,92,100	3,47,09,805
Better than estimate	..	..	..
Worse than Estimate	32,49,795	21,07,900	53,57,695

FLOODS and famine have been working their annual disasters in the northern provinces of China, and numerons deaths are reported. In the Kiukiang district, it is satisfactory to note the crops have been splendid.

THE *Siam Free Press* in an article of the 22nd ult., alleges that the Siamese Government has practically refused to make peace, and that it has virtually declined to carry out the promises made by it a few weeks ago. It also states that M. de Vilers has done his best to give effect to such a settlement and has made all efforts to embody in an acceptable form the terms of the agreement arrived at, when the warlike operations of July were discontinued. It asks the King's Ministers what they have to gain by the policy in which they are embarking. A refusal to fulfil the terms by which they bound themselves must of course reopen the questions between France and Siam. The article concludes:—"The situation is precarious. And the prospect, if a fresh provocation is given to France and England, is such as to make the most foolhardy child-statesman tremble beneath his mask of Oriental calmness."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN AUSTRALIA.

A TRAGEDY of a terrible nature is reported in the Australian papers which have arrived by this mail. The tragedy took place on Sunday morning, the 25th ult., at the City Bank, Carcoar, when Mr. J. W. Phillips, the manager of the bank, and Miss Kavanough, a visitor, who arrived from Sydney last night, were both brutally murdered. It is supposed that the deed was perpetrated with a tomahawk. Mrs. Phillips, the manager's wife, was seriously injured. There is no clue to the murderers, in search of whom the police and private parties are now scouring the district. Some money was taken from Mr. Phillip's pockets, but nothing was stolen from the bank. A horse, saddle, and bridle were stolen from the Rev. F. W. Clarke, Church of England minister, having been taken from that gentleman's stable. The telegraph wires are being used in all directions to secure the capture of the murderer or murderers. Mr. Phillips was to have started to-morrow for Young, having only recently been appointed manager of the branch there. The victims had a large circle of relatives and friends in Sydney who it may be imagined were shocked and grief-striken when the police reported the matter to them. Miss. Kavanough was the only daughter of Mr. John Kavanough, of Brisbane-street, Sydney, who holds an official position in the Australian Gaslight Company's service. She was a young lady of considerable promise and much beloved for her unostentatious and kindly disposition. She left Sydney yesterday morning on a short visit to her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, and reached Carcoar at about 7 o'clock in the evening. She had therefore been in the house but a few hours when she was cruelly deprived of her life. Mr. and Mrs. Kavanough left Sydney this evening by the mail train with the intention of bringing the remains of their daughter to Sydney for interment.

It appears that the murderers effected an entrance through the kitchen window, and crept stealthily upstairs to Mr. Phillips's bedroom. They were armed with a tomahawk and a knife, and demanded the keys of the bank from the manger. Mr. Phillips, on being aroused, attempted to get his revolver but the men attacked him suddenly before he could carry out his intention, and a scuffle ensued. The unarmed man, however, was unable to offer any effective resistance, and was quickly cut down with the tomahawk. Mrs. Phillips endeavoured to help her husband, and was struck down with the same weapon, receiving several dangerous wounds, and she now lies in a very precarious state. Miss Kavanough behaved in a truly heroic manner. Being roused by the sounds of the struggle in Mr. Philbps's room her first impulse was to obtain assistance, and, utterly regardless of her own safety, she raised the front bedroom window, put her head through, and shouted "murder." The next instant one of the ruffians seized her, drew her back into the house, and cut her throat, killing her instantaneously. The tragedy was soon completed, and the murderers, baulked of their evident attempt to rob the bank, immediately decamped with all speed without having effected their purpose. When the police arrived a few minutes later they found Mr. Phillips's revolver fully loaded lying alongside of his body. The fierceness of the attack upon him was evidenced by the fact that a piece of bone 3in. in length, being a portion of his skull, was found on the staircase. Mrs. Phillip's eldest child, barely three years of age, had two fingers cut off during the attack upon its parents. There were two other persons in the house at the time. One was Miss Stoddard, Mrs. Phillip's sister, who only arrived on the previous evening with Miss Kavanough, the other was a servant girl. These two were threatened by the murderers and terrified into silence. To that fact they probably owe their lives, for the murderers evidently were prepared to sacrifice everyone who might stand in their way. The news of the tragedy quickly spread throughout the district, the people being thoroughly fired with indignation, and flocking in on horse back from all directions to aid in any and every way in hunting down the murderers. Carcoar is full of horsemen coming and going, and the country is being thoroughly searched.

THE SULTAN OF JOHORE AT COLOMBO.

THE Massilia entering Colombo harbour in the small hours of the morning of the 11th rather prevented anyone going on board her directly after she rounded the breakwater; but soon after daybreak, when the vessel was dressed from bows to stern with flags in honour of the presence on board of a ruling sovereign—the Sultan of Johore. The Sultan was early about, writes the *Times of Ceylon*, although the rumour aboard the ship was that yesterday, when the seas were very rough, he had become greatly indisposed, but our representative could see that he had mended considerably by his trip, as, since he was here last, on his way to England, he had gained several pounds in flesh, and altogether looked much fitter and stronger. But that he had not profited to the full extent anticipated was shown soon afterwards when his Highness refused to go on shore as he felt too unwell, and when, later in the day, he had to decline to pay a return visit to the Boadicea, in response to the visit paid him by the Captain of the flagship. On board the Massilia we learned that the voyage was a fine one throughout, and the Sultan was very pleased with the trip, though last night there was rough weather, and he suffered from sea sickness. On the way out his Highness joined readily in all the amusements on board, and was a liberal contributor to the fund in support of the sports, all of which he keenly watched.

About half-past eleven o'clock a salute of 21 guns in the Sultan's honour was fired from the Boadicea, and about the same time the Sultan transhipped from the Massilia to the Sutlej (the vessel that is to take him back to Singapore); while Captain Giffard, of the Boadicea went on board the Sutlej to meet the Sultan. The latter, however, was too indisposed to return the call, but about 12 his Aide-de-Camp (Captain Creighton) returned it for him.

The Sultan went from here to Egypt, where a very pleasant time was passed, and thence he went to Vienna, where the Sultan wes feted right royally, and, indeed, the visit to the Austrian capital seems to have been the great feature of his trip. Here a stay was made for a month, after which a long trip was paid to Karlsbad, where his Highness took the waters and mended considerably, and then followed a flying visit to London and to the Isle of Wight, succeeded by a visit to Switzerland and a run across to Brindisi, where his Highness joined the vessel. We were informed that the story of his Highness's nephew having fallen in love with a confectioner's daughter in Karlsbad was utterly untrue, and was, in fact, malicious; but on the subject of his Highness's own escapades (on which a breach of promise matter turns) his suite were judicioasly silent. They declared that they knew nothing about the affair, and it was impossible to gather anything from them; but the manner of their answers led one to suspect that there was something in the stories that have been circulated. However, we learnt that there was no chance of his Highness staying here to witness the performances of the Straits cricketers and the Ceylon teams, though, as an enthusiastic sportsman, he said he would have liked to. He left Europe before he originally meant to in order to get back quicly to his State, and he was therefore unable to stay here; and he left by the Sutlej to-day at 3 p.m., but we are told that his Highness, whose trip to England has not been so beneficial as it was hoped it would have been, will return to Europe next year. We may add that he is attended by his former companions, Capt. Creighton (A.-D.-C.), formerly of the 85th Regiment, and Dr. Nightingale, his medical adviser.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending October 7, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	31,751	38,606	...	6 855	18,007	...
Goods	40,100	44,915	...	4,815	..	8,549
Other earnings	3,806	3,769	37	..	...	5,520
Weekly total	75,657	87,290	..	11,633	...	...
Aggregate	9,49,964	9,46,026	...	...	3,938	...

NOTICE is given by the Marine Department that the floating light vessel Krishna will be brought up to town for repairs and the floating light vessel Colombo placed in position on or about the first week of December next, as the Krisna station light vessel, until the 20th idem. The vessel will be painted red with Krishna in white letters on her side. The range of visibility of the Colombo light is eight miles.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

OUR NEW VICEROY: AN HISTORIC FAMILY.

IT was towards the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth that the Bruce family resumed their English connection. Though they had no occasion to bear affection to England on account of the wars waged against their house, they were nevertheless anxious to share in the benefits of the alliance. King James was shrewd enough to see this, and in 1601 he despatched Sir Edward Bruce of Kinloss to London to pave the way for a peaceable succession to the English throne. Bruce succeeded admirably in the mission, and James created him Baron Bruce of Kinloss in the country of Elgin, and gave him large landed property. On his accession to the English throne, he further rewarded him with permanent post at Court, and several emoluments. The Bruce family adhered to the Stuart cause from first to last; and their devotion was amply acknowledged. Thomas, the third baron was advanced to an earldom in 1633, with remainder, as Earl Elgin, to his male heirs for ever, bearing the names and arms of Bruce, and in 1640 he was created an English peer. The second earl received further honours for his loyalty to Charles. The line was abruptly diverted in the case of the fourth earl, for though married thrice, he left no issue and the Scottish honours reverted to Charles Bruce, who assumed the joint title of Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. The Bruce family were loyal to the Georges, many of them serving the sovereign usefully in the operations of both war and diplomacy, though none forgot the old residences of the Bruces in Lochmaben and early historic associations. It is astonishing how they, in common with the Argyles, and other families, became staunch supporters of the dynasty which cost Scotland so dearly in blood. A Countess of Elgin was governess to one of the princesses in the household of George III. Another of the House served the King in many of his wars abroad. One Earl of Elgin was an able diplomatist. He represented England in Egypt, and was a British envoy to the Emperor of China. The name of the Elgin who collected the splendid Greek antiquities, known as the Elgin marbles, has been immortalised by Byron in some scathing verses.

James, the eighth earl of Elgin and twelfth earl of Kincardine, the father of the present Earl of Elgin was an eminent statesman and Governor. He was Viceroy of India from January 1862 to November 1863 when he died at Dhuramsala. He was Governor and Captain General of Jamaica, Governor-General of Canada and was sent on a special mission to China. What he did in vindicating our honour in that country, how he succeeded in forcing the Chinese to recognise European supremacy, his action in regard to the Summer Palace, and the lasting benefits his diplomacy conferred on Eastern trade—are they not written in broad letters on the scroll of Anglo-Oriental history? We wish we could even rapidly sketch the outstanding features of the brief period of his Viceroyality in India. He came here as Viceroy on the 21st January 1862: on 20th November of 1863 he died at Dhuramsala where his monument still stands. We are told he was in complete possession of his faculties till the hour of his death; indeed his end was so gradual, that all arrangements for his burial were ready several days before he died. In accordance with his request, his funeral was private and unostentatious. He was buried in "a sweet spot selected by lady Elgin herself at his request." No fairer place could have been chosen for his last resting place. It is in the Kangra Valley, than which a more beautiful spot can be found in India, unless we except Cashmere, for it is fair and lovely to look upon, surrounded by lofty overshadowing mountains, interspersed with undulating hills, over all an air of all abiding peacefulness—fit abode for one who desired rest from the turmoil and cares of a stirring official life.

And now his son after an interval of thirty years succeeds him; a splendid family record, a long scroll of historic achievements, a great name, and a good example are his. May he prove worthy of these and the name of Bruce.—*The Englishman.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 16TH OF OCTOBER 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has again to-day changed very irregularly. There has been a brisk fall at Jubulpore, Amraoti and Secunderabad, and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. The distribution is very irregular and the baric gradients are moderately steep in all districts except over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency where the readings are nearly uniform. Winds are cyclonic over the greater part of the country, and the force has been moderate to strong at Bangalore and Bellary. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Allahabad, and 10 at Raipur and Nagpur. The maximum temperature is form 4° to 10° below the mean of the season in Berar and at Jubulpore, Nagpur, Belgaum, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary, and the minimum from 4° to 10° in excess at Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Rajkot and Jacobabad, and the lowest 54° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except in the Central India, Gujarat, Rajputana and Sind, where they are clear. Heavy rain has fallen at Masulipatam (2·40"), Calicut (1·73"), Karwar (1·24"), Allahabad (1·15") and Goa (1·00"), and light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amroti, Akola, Sholapur, Belgaum, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Cuddapah and Coimbatore. The storm, whose centre yesterday lay somewhere in the neighbourhood of Masulipatam, has increased in intensity and moved north-eastwards and now lies somewhere between Nagpur and Masulipatam. To-day the depression shows a tendency to move in a north-westerly direction towards Berar and the Central Provinces, and conditions are favourable for rain in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Mysore, the Madras Presidency, at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency, and on the Malabar Coast. The storm having changed its course, the weather on and off the West Coast is at present settled, but depends much on the further movement of the storm. If the depression continues to move in a north-westerly direction, a further fall of barometer is to be expected in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, Gujarat and Central India.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 15th October, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·752
Temperature of the Air	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·774
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·8
General Directions of wind*	S, ESE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	237
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·45
" " year	65·61
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 16th October	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil. Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.

IT is gratifying to find the names of Florence Nightingale once more in connection with the cause to which her busy and unselfish life has been so heroically devoted. To the publication entitled "India," she has addressed a letter, in which she suggests that the experiment should be tried of giving health lectures and demonstration of a thoroughly popular kind in a few selected villages in different parts of India. With this view she appeals to Indian associations interested in the material and social welfare of the people. Dr. Gregg, in his report, states that "the people are cleanly enough as regards their persons and the interior of their houses, but the surroundings of their villages are often appallingly filthy. Wells are dug for them and tanks are excavated, but they will not set them apart for special purposes, and obstinately use the water of the same tank for washing their persons and bathing their bodies, and washing their clothes, and bathing and watering their cattle, and cleaning their utensils, and for drinking and culinary purposes." Miss Nightingale "cannot but think" that the villagers would listen more readily if addressed by those who are of their own race and religion, and who exercise no authority as servants of the Government, especially if the lecture was illustrated by object lessons on the spot.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE "Mammoth Crystal Cave" of the Black Hills in South Dakota, U.S., was discovered by prospectors in search of the precious metals, and until recently has not been explored beyond a depth of 1,700 ft. As many as 1,490 halls have now been discovered, some low and muddy, others dry and spacious. The largest is 600 ft. long, 300 wide, and 100 high. The cave has been surveyed to the extent of 20 miles, but the total length, including all the galleries, is estimated at 40 or 50 miles. There are eight different levels or tiers, and the upper ones are very dry, while the lower ones are either damp or so wet as to be called the "rainy rooms." There are also numerous pools and three rivers in it, one of which has a waterfall sixty feet high, or rather a cascade over a steep slope of travertine.

The geological formation of the cave is the corniverous limestone, and it has probably been formed by the Elm Creek, a small stream which sinks at a point seven miles above and emerges again four miles below, after eleven miles of subterranean course. The sides and floors of the cave are lined with crystals of "dogs-tooth spar," some of which are many inches in length. The surrounding hill scenery is very beautiful, and altogether the cave is one of the wonders of the world. It combines the loneliness of the Luvay Cavern, in Virginia, with the grandeur of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.

Ozone is now used for so many purposes, such as the ageing and refining of wines and spirits, the oxidising and bleaching of oils, the purification of water and disinfecting, that its manufacture is becoming an important industry. As is well known, it can be readily prepared by passing electrical discharges through the air. The smell of ozone is strongly felt in the neighbourhood of an electrical machine at work, and can also be perceived in the atmosphere after a thunderstorm.

M. E. Andreoli has devised a number of ingenious "ozonisers," or apparatus for making ozone by means of electrical discharges from high pressure alternating currents, and a firm in Bethnal-green has introduced them into this country. For large supplies of ozone the apparatus consists of an alternating current generator giving a current of 100 volts pressure, which is transformed in a "hedgehog" converter to one of 10,000 volts pressure, and this is made to discharge across the air-gap between combs with iron teeth. The air is in circulation between the teeth to the amount of 160 cubic feet per minute, of which about 6 per cent. is ozonised. Before entering the ozoniser the air is filtered, cooled, and dried. M. Andreoli has also provided two domestic ozonisers for such houses as have the alternative current laid on. In one the metal sparking combs for the discharge are enclosed in glass tubes; in the other, they are open to the air, and arranged in a rectangle on a support like a music stand.

Professor Curtis, of Downtown Agricultural College, has given a good report of the Earl of Carnarvon's experiments in acclimatising foreign pine trees on his Highclere estate. One Douglas pine, 60 years old, contains no less than 169 cubic feet of timber. This is a faster rate of growth than the pine attains in North America, its native habitat, but probably the timber will not prove so good. The Corsican pine also grows faster at Highclere than in Corsica. It grows a bulk of 111 cubic feet at the age of 60 years. The Weymouth pine gives 110 cubic feet in 100 years, and the Menzies fir 80 cubic feet in 80 years. The soil in which these trees were grown is a gravelly loam with a sandy subsoil, at an altitude of 400 feet above the sea-level. The native larch and Scotch fir grow much more slowly. The Duke of Argyle, we may add, has quite a nursery of foreign pines and firs, from various parts of the world, on the slopes of Dunnaquoich Hill, facing his castle at Inverary, but most of them are too young yet to give any valuable results as to rate of growth. Nevertheless they appear to be thriving well in the moist and comparatively genial atmosphere of Loch Fyne, where, if we may judge by the native growth, pine trees flourish well.

According to Professor W. H. Brewer, of Yale College, wolf and bear stories are much more interesting to children, at least American children (and probably British if not all European children), than stories of lions, tigers, and leopards. It is difficult to account for this partiality, but perhaps inherited instinct and neighbourhood has to do with it. Our ancestors had more experience of bears than of such outlandish game as lions and tigers. Moreover, bears and wolves are still lurking about Europe, and children hear more about them from earliest infancy. Be this as it may be, and we gladly leave the question to Mr. Andrew Lang and Professor Brewer. Bear stories, according to the latter, never grow old to children. They may forget all about Samson and the lion, but never about "the she bears that revenged the bald-headed Elisha." He relates that he once told a child of five years a story about a grizzly bear which fed on the carcass of a stranded whale near his camp on the Pacific coast, and when he saw that boy again a year later he just climed upon his knee and demanded the same story over again. The fact signalled by Professor Brewer is worthy of the attention of children's story-tellers and compilers of fairy books.

The relation of the colours of flowers to the seasons has attracted the attention of Mr. A. T. Drummond, a Canadian, who finds that of 539 flowering plants in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario about one-third have white flowers. Yellow flowers come next, and comprise about one-quarter of the total. Purples and blues form about one-ninth or tenth. White flowers are commonest in April, May, and June, whereas yellow are frequent in July, August, and September, and purple or blue in September or October. One cannot help noticing in our own country that the spring flowers have delicate colours as a rule, whites or pale pinks, yellows and blues, whereas the autumn flowers have much stronger shades of yellow, blue, and purple.

Dr. Ashmead has recently pleaded for asepsis as against antisepsis; that is to say, prevention rather than cure in the case of the bacillus. After referring to the antagonism between the Eastern and Western spirit it medicine, the former accepting disease as "Kismet" and letting it work its will and casting out the diseased from society, the latter seeking to save the individual, however degenerate, he proposes that, in addition to waging war against the bacillus who has invaded the individual, steps should be taken to avert its attack by fortifyng the constitution in such a way that these unseen foes cannot effect a lodgment in it. That would be asepsis, whose mission is to keep the springs of life free from impurity. Much the same note was struck by Dr. Roy, F.R.S., at the last meeting of the British Medical Association.

"Let a commission," he says, "go to Russia, to the original home of the typhus germ, and oppose the developments of its colonies before they begin their trip round the world. The first thing to do will probably be to improve the condition of the Russian Jew. Prevent the Hindoos from poisoning themselves with thier holy water, with which they drink the blessing of cholera. He whould also have us enact laws to isolate the syphilitic and tuberculous, and prevent their marriage. "Let the congenitally incurable die before puberty; it is better that the offending limb should be lost than that tuberculosis, syphilis, leprosy, &c., should spread through the whole body. Let the healthy, the temperate, the moral, alone have the inheritance.

Mr. Shaw, of Atlantic City, New Jersey, has devised a simple method of photograghing a person in five different attitudes all at once, so that the same picture gives five views of him. The plan is to use as a background to plane mirrors, forming between them an angle of 45deg., and placing the persons at the junction. Such portraits will be useful in criminology and in anthropology, as well as in ordinary life.

The new alloy Promethium contains 60 per cent. of copper, 38 per cent. of zinc, and 2 per cent. of aluminium. These metals are melted together, and sodium or other flux capable of oxidation at the temperature of the mixture is stirred in. The sodium increases the tenacity of the metal and its resistance to the action air or water.

It is stated that some English firms associated with others in America are making kitchen utensils of aluminium; but as it is also stated that aluminium kitchen utensils sell freely in Canada, and will stand "1,300 deg. of heat," it may be doubted whether the statements are quite accurate from the scientific point of view. A statement has also been made from Duluth to the effect that the Patent Office authorities sent to that city a chemical expert on an application for a patent for a new process of obtaining aluminium from its oxide. The process includes chemical combinations heretofore supposed to be impossible, and on that ground the application for a patent was rejected—surely, a peculiar reason for refusing a patent. Three entirely satisfactory tests were made by the Government chemist, and he has returned to Washington. In his report he says that the process is operative, that it appears to be almost perfect in its results in obtaining the entire aluminium value of the oxide. The discoverer of this process and his Duluth associates say they can produce pure aluminium at a price considerably below that of any of the electrical processes, and cheaper, bulk for bulk, than copper. The native clay is useless. In fact, the only available mineral for the purpose is bauxite, which is an impure oxide of aluminium. It will be as well to await developments before accepting the above statements as true.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Rednses, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurement, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and buautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,891 tons Captain J Bullock cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,071 tons, Captain J G E Metcalfe arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (30th September), via coast ports, with a general cargo and 500 barrels gun powder.

THE s s Caledonia, 1,670 tons, Captain E Griffiths, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, (24th September), with a cargo of 93,886 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs E D Sassoon & Co.

THE s s Lady Havelock, 322 tons, Captain J C Whitley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo (10th October), with a general cargo, Mr Suiddon, as cabin and 8 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Jamsetjee Jehangir Dubash.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, (9th October), with a general cargo, 236 horses, 73 syces, 4 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Mr Alaweebin Itthman, Mr Ahmed-El-Haffan, Mr Hassum bin Ally, Mr M-El-Hammeed, Mr Hajee Mamed Sheit, Mr H Sulleman.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Rosetta, 2,039 tons, Captain C Gadd, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—J H Atterbury, and Mr Judd. From Singapore—Mrs Mullame and Mr G H Lewis. From Sydney—Capt F Hawkins, Miss S E Hooper, Mrs Patterson and 2 children. Mr A J Carew, Mrs Downing, and Mr and Mrs Trevors Vale. From Melbourne—Vety-Capt J N Nunn, Miss Rooke, Miss Thorn, Mrs G H List and 2 children, Miss Williams, and Major and Mrs FitzGerald. From Largs Bay—Revd and Mrs Maitland. From Kings G Sound—Mrs G Trimwell and Nurse. From Colombo—Mrs Cross and 2 children, Mr A Christon, Mrs Lentz, Miss Laura Smith, and Mr Dight. From different ports—twenty deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—OCTOBER 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd. Vessels. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date Agent.
N Altmore ....1237 Watson..Havre, &c...18-10 T Morrison

PRINCE'S DOCK HARBOUR WALL.

Saburmati......523 Adam ...Bhownugger...17-10 Shepd & Co
Kaveri.........543 Fakeera...Mangalore ...16-10 Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd. Vessels. Ton Capt. Destination. Date. Agent
1 Skerryvore..2200 Chandler ..London...17-10 J Mackintosh
2 Australia.....2321 Tait.....Liverpool..23-10 W&A Graham
3 R. Rubattino 3044 Marseilles & Genoa .... 19-10 Barboro
4 Peninsular... 2714 Baker....London ......21-10 P & O Co
8 Vindobona ...2688 Mersa ......China .....21-10 A L S N Co
9 Ravenna .....1915 Browne ..China........18-10 P & O Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(Tuesday, October 17.)

H D Pholas .... 412 tons .... B Port Trust.
S S Savitri .... 227 „ .... Shepherd & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Colaba s	Metcalfe	Calcutta, Sept 30.
	Rosetta s	Gadd	Shanghai, Sept 23.
	Caledonia s	Griffiths	Batoum, Sept 24.
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Busreh, Oct 9.
	Lady Havelock	Whitley	Colombo, Oct 10.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Peninsular, for London, &c
„ Pachumba, for Karachi, &c
„ Mecca, for Persian Gulf via Karachi
„ Huzura, for Coast and Calcutta

The steamer Nairung, Captain Bullock, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
3 Kilwa s..................Gimblett ......Persian Gulf
Simla s...................Rothwell .....Bombay
5 Zampa s ....Chisholm .....Zanzibar
7 Karagola s ....Robertson.....Bombay
9 Locksley Hall s.....Collin..........Liverpool via Bombay
10 Pachumba s ....Rickford .....Bombay
Mecca s...................Skinner.........Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
4 Kola s ....Russell.........Bombay
5 Kilwa s...................Gimblett ....Bombay
Simla s ....Rothwell.......Persian Gulf
6 Inchlonga s..........Henebery ...Hull
Altmore s ....Watson .....Bombay
7 Zampa s ....Chisholm ...Port Said for orders
Karagola s ....Robertson ...Bombay
10 Mecca s................Skinner ....Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S S Locksley Hall, Collin, Sir C Forbes & Co, for Liverpool
„ Pachumba, Rickford, M Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
11 Baroda s .... Glasgow.
12 Clan Buchanan s ... . Liverpool.
Henzada s .... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
11 Nowshera s........ .... Negapatam.
Putiala s .... Rangoon.
Almora s .... Calcutta.
12 Clan Macdonald s.. .... London.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
September					
26	Brisk H M's.	Streeten	Somali coast.		
30	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	6	Hodeida
October					
2	Emir	Robson	Calcutta	2	Dundee
	Styx	Thesmar	Cherbourg	6	Saigon
	Massilia	Fraser	London	3	Sydney
3	Sheik Berkhud	Gibb	Somali coast.	4	Somali coast
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.		Somali coast
	Falls of Inversnaid	Wilson	Java		Port Said F O
4	Chusan	Thompson	Calcutta		London
	Sidra	Humphries	Ras Rawaya.		Calcutta
	Khedive	Broun	London		Calcutta
	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Vindobona	Mersa	Trieste		Bombay
	Clio	Wood	Bombay		Hull
	Curtatone It. gun boat	Olivari	Colombo	8	Suez via Mussowa
5	Tara	Campbell	Brisbane	5	London
	Arcadia	Andrews	Sydney	6	London
	Goorkha	Morris	Calcutta	5	London
	Florida	Young	Kurrachee	6	Port Said F O
	Bergloe	Sarchet	Penang	5	London
6	Reichstag	Elson	Zanzibar	6	Hamburg
	Assam	Creery	Bombay		
	Gulf of Taranto	Hudson	Newyork	6	China
	Maldava	Burnside	Bangkok		Port Said F O
	Byren	Schmoider	Bremen		China
7	Imperator	Bechtinger	Bombay	7	Trieste
	Padre Captain	Osle	Barcelona		
	Purulia	Simpson	Bombay		
8	Java	Frohawk	Zanzibar	9	Bombay
	Admiral	West	Hamburg	8	Zanzibar
	Natal	Such	China	9	Marseilles
	Elphinstone R I M	Mitchell	Bombay		
	Maria Teresa	Deperies	Calcutta	9	Trieste
9	Gera	Schackmann	China		Bremen
	Aden	Wibmer	London		China

Aden, 9th October, 1893.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 3RD TO 9TH OCTOBER.)

EXPORTS.

Kola s, (Bombay)—135 cwts cotton unpressed, 153 cwts wool 486 cwts rapeseed, 1,598 cwts jowaree 754 corges skins, 1,666 cwts jowaree for transhipment, 4 corges hide, and 18,620 lbs tea for transhipment.
Glantivy s, (Bombay)—332 cwts cotton unpressed.
La Seyne s, (Aden)—7,332 cwts jowaree, 148 cwts barley, and 788 lbs tea for transhipment.
Kapurtala s—(Bombay)—666 cwts rapeseed, &c, 809 cwts wheat, 528 corges skins, and 80 lbs tea.
Pemba s, (Bombay)—220 bales cotton, and 89 cwts rice.
Stolzenfels s, (Hamburg)—275 bales cotton, 3,200 cwts rapeseed &c, 30 corges hides, and 3,500 cwts bones.

IMPORTS.

Rheinfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—10 cwts steel.
Beltor s, (Liverpool)—120 pieces prints (foreign).
Karagola s, (Bombay)—100 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 400 pieces grey goods (Indian), 600 pieces white goods (foreign) and 4,801 lbs grey yarns (Indian).
Kola s, (Bombay)—10,912 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 18,541 pieces grey goods (Indian), 20,454 pieces white goods (foreign), 9,239 pieces prints (foreign), 36 pieces prints (Indian), 1,600 pieces grey yarns (foreign), 51,500 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 9,900 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign), 88 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 90 cwts copper, and 122 cwts yellow metal.
City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—200 pieces white goods (foreign).
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—10 pieces grey goods (foreign), 276 pieces grey goods (Indian), 65 pieces white goods (foreign) 17 pieces prints (foreign).
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—705 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,445 pieces white goods (foreign), and 691 pieces prints (foreign).
Stolzenfels s, (Hamburg via Bombay)—21 pieces prints.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—2,660 pieces grey goods (foreign), 2,868 pieces grey goods (Indian), 2,390 pieces white goods (foreign), 60 pieces prints (foreign).
Chanda s, (Bombay)—400 pieces prints (foreign).
Altmore s, (London)—43 pieces white goods (foreign), 65 pieces prints (foreign).
Simla s, (Bombay)—1,859 pieces grey goods (foreign), 5,501 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,737 pieces white good (foreign), 944 pieces prints (foreign).
Karagola s, (Bombay)—12,274 pieces grey goods (foreign), 29,541 pieces grey goods (Indian), 14,266 pieces white goods (foreign) 11,902 pieces prints (foreign), 12 pieces prints (Indian), 1,600 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 48,200 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 12,050 lbs T Red and Dyed yarns (foreign), 1,700 lbs T Red and Dyed yarns (Indian), 20 cwts iron bar, &c, 49 cwts copper, and 2 cwts yellow metal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 14.

Silcock, Surgn-Major, Bengal, I M S, from leave, from England.
Macgregor, Lt-Col, Bengal, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, from leave, from England.
Corkery, Surgn-Major, Bo, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, from leave, from England.
Scott, 2nd-Lieut, Bo, attached, 12th Bo, I. on leave, from Kamptee.
Hildebrand, Major, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 15.

Fisher, Lieut, 3rd Bo, Cavly, on duty, from Deesa.

OCTOBER 16.

Fisher, Col, Ms, R A, on leave, from St Thomas Mount.
Addison, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Poona.
Murray, Lt, Bo, D A C G, on leave, from Deesa.
Whitla, Capt, Bengal, Queen's Bays, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Simonds, Surgn-Major, 12th Bengal, Cavy, on leave, Sialkote
Kellot, Capt, Bengal, Rl Irish Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 14.

Carkery, Surgn-Major, Bo, Staff Corps, to join, to Sukkor.
Monteith, Major, Bo Staff Corps, from leave, to Mhow.

OCTOBER 15.

Bell, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Umballa.
Walker, Capt, Ms, 19th Hussars, to rejoin, to Bangalore.
Tagart, Major, Bengal, 18th Hussars, to rejoin, to Umballa.

OCTOBER 16.

Drury, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Mhow.
Kellot, Capt, Bengal 18th Rl Irish, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th October.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to send in their requisitions for khaki clothing to the Quarter Master as early as possible, after which Non-commissioned Officers and Volunteers can be measured at the Tailor's shop Head-Quarters between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock a.m., and 4 and 7 o'clock p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th October.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-day Tuesday, 17th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.
Wednesday, 18th instant, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine and squad drill.
Friday, 20th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.

Nesbit Road, Head Quarters.

To-day Tuesday, 17th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.
Friday, 20th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.

2. Leave of absence for 6 months from the 14th instant is granted to Gunner J. Millar.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N-W Provinces Oudh Gazette.*)

Munshi Jwala Prasad, Munsif of Sahaswan (Budaun), in the Shahjahanpur Judgeship, furlough in India for six months, from 1st Sep 1893.

Asst Surg Jaggeshwar Rae, in charge of the Sadar Dispensary, Gorakhpur, privilege leave for three months, from 4th Nov 1893.

Surg-Capt D W Scotland Offg Supdt, Central Prison Farukhabad, on being relieved by Surg-Capt R R Weir to officiate as Civil Surg, Mainpuri.

Lala Prem Bihari to officiate as Munsif of Sahaswani (Budaun), in the Shahjanpur Judgeship, during the absence on furlough of Munshi Jwala Prasad, or until further orders

Mr A B Bruce, Offg Jt-Magte, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Ghazipur.

Asst Surg Shankar Das, on reserve duty at Lucknow, to the charge of the Sadar Dispensary at Gorakhpur during the absence on leave of Asst Surg Jaggeshwar Rae, or until further orders.

Mr B B Osmaston, Offg Depy Conser of Forests, in charge, of the Bahraich Forest Division, on being relived by Mr B A, Rebsch, to the charge of the Pilibhit Forest Division of the Oudh Circle.

Mr T C Piggott, Offg Magte and Collr, Bulandshahr, on being relieved by Mr. L A S Porter, to the Budaun district as Jt-Magte.

Mr E Rogers, Jt-Magte, Banda, on return from privilege leave to the Sitapur District as Asst Commr.

Mr V A Smith, Magte and Collr, on return from furlough, to the Budaun district.

Mr J S Mackintosh, Magte and Collr, on return from furlough, to the Farukhabad district.

Mr H F House, Asst Commr, on return from furlough, to the Fyzabad district as Sett Officer.

Mr F J Pert, Offg Magte and Collr, Ballia, on being relieved by Mr H W Pike, to Cawnpore as Jt-Magte.

Mr W R Tucker, Offg Depy Commr, Kheri, on being relieved by Col Harrison, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Commr and to be posted to the Gonda district.

Mr R W Gillan, Offg Magte and Collr, Moradabad, on being relieved by Mr Hardy, to revert to his substantive appointment as Jt-Magte, Moradabad.

Mr L C Porter, Offg Magte and Collr, Ghazipur, on being relieved by Mr Bruce, to revert to Offg Jt-Magte and to be posted to the Ballia district.

Mr F Kilvert, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Gonda, on being relieved by Mr J S Hannagan, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Commr and to be posted to the Kher district.

Mr J White, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Meerut, on being relieved by Mr Markham, to revert to his substantive appointment as Magte and Collr, Meerut.

Mr P U Allen, Offg Magte and Collr, Meerut, on being relieved by Mr J White, to revert to his substantive appointment as Jt-Magte, Meerut

Mr W Tudball, Offg Magte and Collr, Aligarh, on being relieved by Mr J H Harrison, to revert to his substantive appointment as Jt-Magte, Aligarh.

Mr H W Pike, Offg Magte and Collr, from Farukhabad to Ballia, on being relieved by Mr Macktintosh.

Mr W A W Last, Asst Magte and Collr, Ballia, on being relieved by Mr L C Porter, to the Hardoi district as Asst Commr.

Mr R Burn Offg Jt-Magte, Aligarh, on being relieved by Mr Tudball, to Farukhabad.

Mr L Marshall, Asst Magte and Collr, on being relieved by Mr Burn, to Etah.

Munshi Farid-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Offg Depy Collr, from Sultanpur to Sitapur.

Mr Keshava Nand, Extra Asst Consvr of Forests, in charge of the Pilibhit Forest Division, on being relieved by Mr B B Osmaston, to be attached to the Direction of the Oudh Circle.

Mr J M Blanchfield, Extra Asst Consvr of Forests, in charge of the Ganges Forest Division of the Central Circle, on being relieved by Mr W Shakespear, to be attached to the Gorakhpur Forest Division of the Oudh Circle.

Mr W G Wood, Ex Engr 4th grade, temporary, on special duty, attached to the Office of the Chief Engr, N-W P and Oudh, P W D, Buildings and Roads Branch, is appointed to the charge of the Fyzabad district, from date of his taking over charge of the district from Mohendra Nath Mukerjee, Supervisor, 2nd grade.

Mr J R C Nicolls, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, on being relieved of the charge of the Agra Provincial Division by Mr C J Sheridan is attached to the Office of the Chief Engr N-W P and Oudh P W D Buildings and Roads Branch on special duty until further orders,

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 17.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

For Judgment.

765—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vs Syed Abdul Huk Kurmalker—Brown and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

197-93—Muljee and R—Luckmibai vs Jamnabhai—Bhaishunker and K.
420-93—V-M Pakvasa—Rathagi Savaji and others vs Vana Bhagwan and others.
435-93—Wadia and G—Sidney Smith vs C S Britto—Turner and H.
443-93—In person—Mahomedally Moola Dosnngji and others vs Rajabally Hassanally
446-93—Bicknell, M and M—Eduljee Shapoorjee vs Scrinbai and another—Chalk W and S.
417-93—Andesir, H and D—Tehmoorao Dinshaw Anklesaria vs Eduljee Rustomjee Tavaria alias Davur
455-93—T A Blan William Watson and others vs C J Naylor
461-93—Muljee and R—Dewjee Veerjee vs Damoder Soonderlal and another
70-93—Wadia and G—Boodra Moola and another vs Heerabai Tookaram
492-93—Craigie L and O—John Frederick Noble Graham and another vs Dr Norbert Angelino de Sylva.
493-93—Craigie and O—John Frederick Noble Graham and another vs Andre Pauls de Andrade.
496-93—Bhai shunker aad K—Luchminaranyn Mukunlal and another vs Pandit Shankernath Vishwambernath.

Postponed Long Causes.

251-91—Ardeshir, H and D—Jodia Runchord Manchund vs Jodia Ambaram Manchand and another,—W M and J and Bicknell, M and M.
27-93—Roughton, and B—Krishnarao Anandrao and another vs Rao Bahadur Gunputrao Bhasker and others—Brown and M.
446-92—Duphtary and F—Wusonji Gopal and another vs Haji Abdool Latiff Haji Ebrahim—Wadia, and G.
182-91—Roughton and B—Venayekrao Dhonderaj Bevalkar vs Narotum Anandjee—Payne, G and S.
435-92—Wadia and G—Cawasji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla vs Hormusji Maneckji Mody—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STARLING.)

Undefended New Long Causes.

301-93—Muljee and K—Manchoobai Hirachand vs Kader Fakier Mahomed and another.
407-93—Payne G and S—Scharum Luximon vs Gaynoo Hurry Jadow.
412-93—Chalk W and S—Hirjee Assoo and another vs Miya Mainoodeen Ebrahim Saheb Dalvi.
418-93—Nanu and H—Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla vs Pranjeewandas Culliandas.

Postponed Long Causes.

154-93—Wadia and G—Hajee Haroon Hajee Tyab vs Hajee Ally Jan Mahomed—K D Shroff.
91-93—Bicknell, M and M—Irani Ardesir Bamon vs Irani Juwan Nowroj and others—In person—(Not to be called on).
111-92—Wadia and G—Shaik Abdool Hoosein Lalmaya and another vs Mariamboo and others—(Not to be called on).
231-93—M L Shroff—Soonderji Kesowji vs John Fachiri—Bhaishunker and K.
567-92—Payne, G and S—Hassumbboy Bhondalibhoy vs Hiralal Ramgopal—Dikshit and H.
73-93—K J Mantri—Abdool Hoosen Mulla Kallimoodin vs Essabhoy Abdool Karim—Bicknell, M and M.
216-88—Bhaishunker and K—Ootumchand Maneckchand vs Ranas Gungadhur Myral and others—Tyabji and D, and N and H.
229-8—Payne, G and S—Dhunjee Kesowjee vs Dhunbai alias Soondrabai and others—Wadia and G, and Little, S, N and B.
176-93—Brown and M—Narayen Raghoonath vs Vinayekrao Bhaskerjee and others—Chitnis M and M, M N S and Framjee and M.
248-92—Wadia and G—Tribhowan Vanarsy vs Ebrahim Peermahomed and others—Ardesir H and D.
243-93—Little S N and B—Kassighur Hiraghur vs Shunkerger Shambooger—Bhai Shunker and K.
76-92—Payne, G and S—Rampatah Sumathray and another vs Foolibal and another—Dikshit and H

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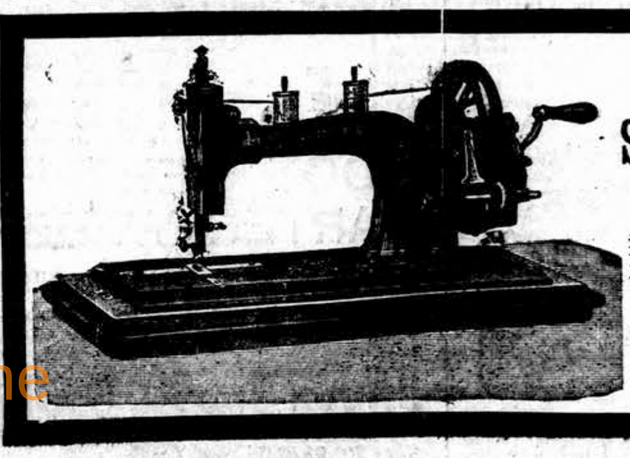

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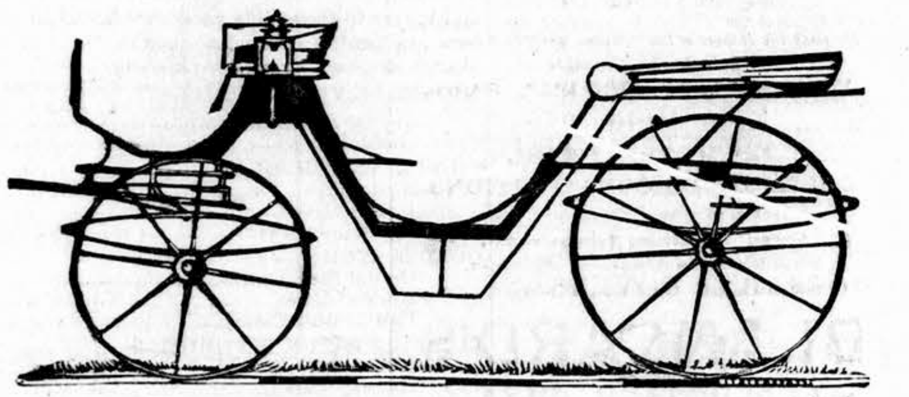

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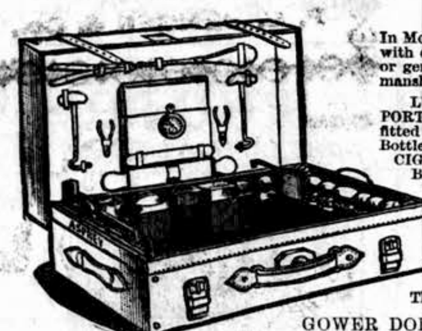

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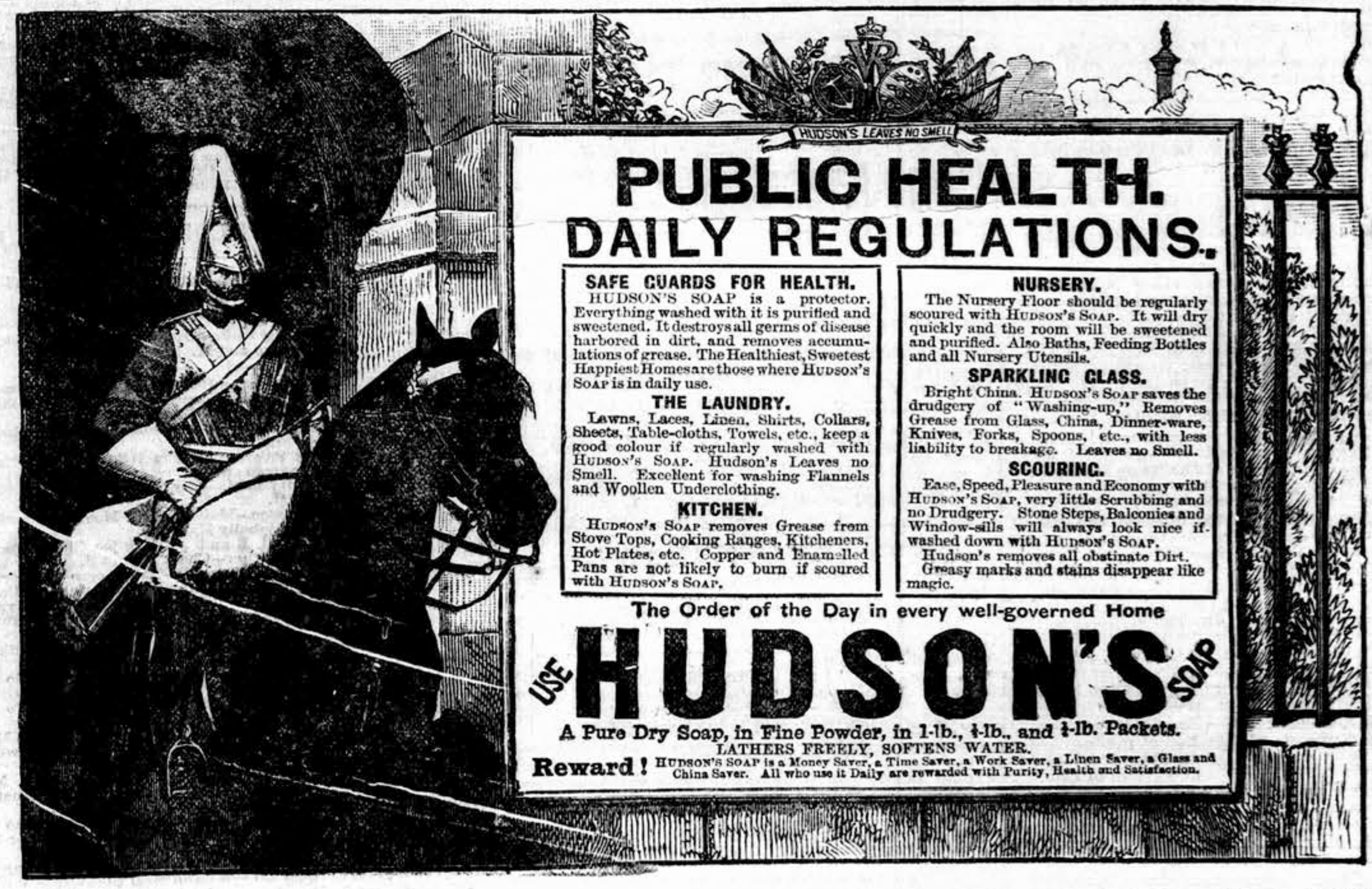
and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

Prince of Wales.



PUBLIC HEALTH. DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH. HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY. Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN. HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY. The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS. Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up," Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING. Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE **HUDSON'S** SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c. as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay. AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.